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GREECE FAVORED AS FIRST CHOICE FOR MANDATORY

If Thrace Is Not to Be Annexed
the Greeks Should Have a
Voice in Selecting Mandate,
Says Dr. Theodore P. Ion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the Greeks of Thrace have repeatedly and in various ways expressed to the Peace Conference their desire to be united with the Hellenic State, and that it is certain that if, contrary to this wish, they should be placed under a mandate, and therefore be deprived of the right of self-determination, they would undoubtedly select Greece as their mandatory, is declared by Dr. Theodore P. Ion of this city, in a letter to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Dr. Ion was formerly professor of international law at Boston University, and was technical adviser to the Greek delegation at the Peace Conference, from which service he returned to this city a month ago. The letter, which he wrote as an individual and not in any official capacity, read in part:

"The question of Thrace has, according to reports from Paris, been left unsolved or its solution postponed until Congress shall decide as to whether this country shall assume a mandate over a portion or portions of the former Ottoman Empire.

Choice of Mandatory Power

"May I be permitted to speak of a point which seems to have been overlooked, namely, that a primordial requisite for the assumption of a mandate by a member of the League of Nations over those of the people of Turkey who have acquired a degree of civilization, is that such people should first be consulted as to the choice of the mandatory power.

"In fact, according to Article 22 of the covenant of the League of Nations: 'Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a state of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.'

"This paragraph was undoubtedly meant to apply particularly to the Armenians, but it applies with even greater force to the Greek people, who certainly cannot be regarded as less civilized. If, however, for reasons of high policy and contrary to the wishes of the Greek populations of Thrace, the latter province instead of being annexed to Greece is to be placed under a mandate, which would be an unfortunate solution, 'the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.' It is well known that the Greeks of Thrace have repeatedly and in various ways expressed to the Peace Conference at Paris their desire to be united with the Hellenic State, and it is quite certain that if, contrary to these wishes, they should be placed under a mandate, and therefore deprived of the right of self-determination, they would undoubtedly select Greece as their mandatory. Even in the case of the Arabs of Syria the United States Government has attempted to ascertain the wishes of the people as to the selection of the mandatory.

Does Not Apply to the Turks

"I beg leave to observe also that this paragraph does not apply to people who are not yet fully civilized, as the first paragraph of said article indicates in a general way and paragraph five clearly shows. It certainly does not apply to the Turks who have committed so many outrages and atrocities. It is for this reason that the wishes of the Turks are to be disregarded in case a mandate is given to any of the civilized powers over portions of Turkey inhabited principally by Turks, but it should be observed that if the Supreme Council now sitting at Paris should, on account of the opposition of the United States delegates, place Thrace under a mandate instead of annexing it to Greece, it is in duty bound not only to consult the wishes of the present Greek inhabitants of Thrace but also the wishes of those who have been forcibly deported from their homes by the Turks and Bulgarians and who are now refugees in Greece and elsewhere. Another fact to be considered is that the Council should take account of those of the Greek people who have been massacred or have died of starvation and privation in Thrace and Bulgaria. It is well known that the Bulgarian and Turkish governments have intentionally brought into Thrace Bulgarian and Turkish immigrants in order to alter the Hellenic character of the country. As you are well aware, this rule has already been adopted in the case of the projected State of Armenia where the Armenian people, at the present time, on account of massacres and starvation, have been reduced to a minority, and there is therefore no reason why this same rule should not equally apply to Thrace.

"Knowing the psychology of the Greek people, I feel it my duty as a citizen of this country to indicate that the opposition of the American Government to the union of Thrace with Greece will, if it has not already done

so, embitter the feelings not only of the Thracian Greeks, but also of the Greeks generally both in and out of Greece proper.

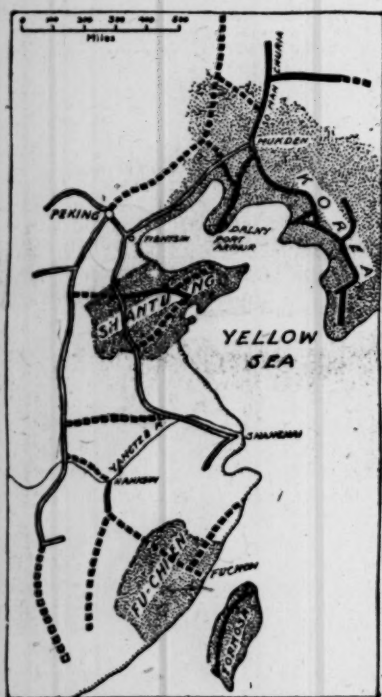
"I pointed out to the President in a letter of last April when I was in Paris, that the Greeks of Constantinople would welcome an American mandate over that city. But if they see that the United States Government, as is manifested by its present attitude on the Thracian question, is opposed to the national aspirations of the Hellenic people, they will strongly object to an American mandate over that city. 'As one acquainted with conditions in Turkey, may I be permitted to state that though it might be well for America, on humanitarian grounds, to take over the trusteeship of Armenia, I regard the assumption of a mandate over the whole of Turkey—thereby preserving the political entity of the decrepit Ottoman Empire, or rather reviving the defunct Turkish Government—as has been advocated by some well-intentioned but misguided persons, as not only an impracticable plan but one which, I am sure, will meet with the disapproval of the non-Turkish peoples in that country, and particularly of the Greeks, who will view such a plan as an attempt to perpetuate the dominion of the Turks over them.'

BRITISH MERCHANTS ACT ON SHANTUNG

China's Rights Upheld—Resolutions Passed at Tientsin Meeting Urge the Abrogation of the Chinese-Japanese Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—British merchants of Tientsin at a special meeting have passed resolutions urging the abrogation of the



Map of Shantung province showing Chinese and Japanese railways. The map highlights the railway network in the region, with Chinese railways shown in solid lines and Japanese railways in dashed lines. The Yellow Sea is labeled to the east of the province.

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung 'award' of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

Chinese-Japanese treaty and the preservation of China of the sovereignty of Shantung. The resolutions, which were communicated to the British Foreign Office, said in part: 'China relied on the capability of Great Britain and the United States in carrying out Wilson's 14 points to preserve her sovereignty of Shantung. Unless we give the Chinese some very effective assistance, it will not only disappoint them, but will be sufficient for them to doubt our sincerity. The result will be that the Chinese hereafter will look upon Britishers and Americans as unreliable and would seek intimacy with Japan. Should the former political and economic concessions to Germany be secured and succeeded to by Japan, the commerce established with such difficulty in Shanghai and Tientsin will, for geographical reasons, be transferred to Tientsin.

"Moreover, these rights will include shipping concessions, railway administration and the construction of railroads to the interior, such as the right of prolongation extended to Japan in the much disputed Taisan-Shenteh and Kaomi-Schow line.

"Although Japan has more than once declared she favored the open-door policy in the Far East, she still clings to her policy of special transportation tariff for her own manufacturers. The result of this policy will surely enable her to control the whole commercial situation in the Far East, and the effect on the British and American interests in Shanghai and Tientsin will be incalculable. It is feared that after a few years the latter will meet their economic ruin in these ports.

"The best and only relief for the above is to abrogate the Sino-Japanese treaties and restore the sovereignty of Shantung to China. Japan's special sphere of influence in north China should be jointly administered by the powers, while Tientsin should be made an international settlement and not a Japanese concession alone."

SENATOR LODGE HAS HIS FORCES IN LINE

Fifty-Five Senators Ready to
Vote for Strong Reservations
in Treaty—Six Democrats
Will Support Lodge Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A canvass of the situation in the United States Senate made by the Republican leaders yesterday, on the eve of the battle for strong reservations in the ratifying resolution to "Americanize" the document and clarify this country's obligations under the League of Nations, revealed that 55 senators are now ready to vote for a program of strong reservations. The whole Republican side of the Senate has reached complete agreement on a reservation policy, and, with the aid of six Democrats who are lined up for the same program, the result is no longer in doubt. Such progress has been made that the alignment is now definite. The crystallization points clearly to the impossibility of ever ratifying the Treaty without change and makes it clear that the Administration senators who have adopted this policy must abandon it as the alternative to the rejection of the Treaty.

"If the Democrats," said one of the Republican leaders yesterday, "fail to recognize that strong reservations are absolutely necessary to the ratification of the Treaty, we are perfectly willing that they should assume the responsibility for its defeat. This they can accomplish by voting against the ratifying resolution, but that they will assume such responsibility is highly improbable at this juncture."

No Hope for Compromise

The latest survey of the situation shows that the Administration forces cannot hope to obtain a compromise on reservations. Democratic leaders in the last few days have intimated that when the time came they would work with the moderate Republicans to evolve a program of mild reservations. This course is no longer open to them, for the reason that the moderate Republicans already have agreed to support the party leaders in the Senate on the reservation program.

For the first time since the beginning of the fight over the Treaty, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and majority leader, has the Republican opposition solidly behind him, and the indications are that the committee's program of reservations will be largely in line with the policy advocated from the outset by the Massachusetts Senator.

The Foreign Relations Committee is expected to meet this week to report out the revised reservation program. Complete agreement has been reached already as to what this program is to be, even to details of the phraseology of the 14 reservations. The agreement includes Article X, which was the main bone of contention between the Lodge group and moderates like Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota. The compromise now agreed on is the reservation denounced by the President in Salt Lake City, Utah, a fact which shows the gap between the Administration forces and moderate Republicans on this phase of the controversy.

Majority for Shantung Reservation

Opponents of the Treaty as it stands declared yesterday that the textual amendments, though defeated, had not been entirely in vain, inasmuch as the discussion on these amendments, they said, convinced many senators that reservations covering their intent would be necessary, as, for instance, on the Shantung provision of the Treaty. Fifty-five senators are prepared to vote for a reservation on Shantung withholding the consent of the United States from the decision of the Peace Conference and reserving full freedom for the United States in the future in regard to any reservation that may develop out of that decision.

The Senate concluded the reading of the Treaty last evening before adjournment. The next step in the program is to get a roll-call on the Johnson amendment, the defeat of which on a narrow margin is conceded on all sides. It is expected that getting a reservation through to cover this amendment will prove a rather difficult task and that there will be sharp controversy and even some opposition from the Republican side. One reservation proposed said, "The United States will not be bound by any decision in which any other nation has more than one vote." Reduced to the lowest terms, such a reservation would mean that the United States would not be bound by any decision, inasmuch as under the constitution of the League, the British Empire has six votes in the assembly.

Where the President Failed

It was intimated yesterday that Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and Administration leader, would seek the earliest possible opportunity to inform President Wilson of the situation in the Senate and to tell him that the Treaty cannot be ratified without reservations, and also, perhaps, that these reservations are to be dictated by the opposition. It is apparent that the President's fail-

ure to consider a rapprochement early in the fight has deprived the Administration of any power to decide as to what the reservations shall be.

The six Democrats who will vote with the Republicans on the fight for "Americanization" are: John K. Shields, Tennessee; James A. Reed, Missouri; David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; Charles Thomas, Colorado, and Hoke Smith, Georgia.

SENATOR ACCUSES FEDERAL AGENTS

Mr. Watson Calls for Investigation
of Alleged Socialistic
and Anarchistic Activities of
Trade Commission Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Investigation of alleged socialistic activities of numerous employees of the Federal Trade Commission was asked in the Senate yesterday by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana. Senator Watson openly charged that "adherents of Socialism" and, in one case, an anarchist, are "solidly entrenched in our government affairs."

Victor Murdock, acting chairman of the commission, issued a statement in answer to Senator Watson's charges. He challenged an investigation of the activities of the body charged with radicalism and Bolshevism by old guard senators.

"The commission," said Mr. Murdock, "believes that it would be decidedly in the public interest if Senator Watson's resolution charging the commission with Bolshevism could be joined with Senator Sherman's resolution charging the commission with conspiracy and treason, and if both resolutions could be made the subject of immediate and complete examination by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission knows that both the public and the commission would benefit by such thorough determination of the questions raised."

Federal Employees Accused

"For some weeks I have been investigating Socialism in the departments of the government, and have been assailed at the number of its adherents in office and the very solid manner in which they seem to be entrenched in our governmental affairs," said Senator Watson. The Senator named many employees and former employees of the Federal Trade Commission, including some who were investigating the packers, as being adherents of Socialism. He said that he would speak later on other branches of the government service.

The resolution calling for an investigation recited that "There is reason to believe that a number of the employees of the federal commission have been and are now engaged in Socialist propaganda and in furthering the organization and growth of Socialistic organizations." The resolution placed the proposed inquiry in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

Senator Watson declared that his charges were in no way a defense of the packers, whose activities are being investigated by another committee of the Senate.

Charge Openly Made

Senator Watson quoted from the report of the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the packing industry, published on June 24, last, in which it referred to Walter D. Durand, Francis J. Heney, Arthur B. Adams, Basil M. Manly, William W. Bay, Vandever Custis, and some 15 others as having participated in the investigation.

"Not all of these employees," Senator Watson continued, have been involved in Socialistic activities, but some have been to an amazing degree. My information is that Stuart Chase had general charge in Chicago of all the investigations of the packing industry and supervision of all investigations of independent packers throughout the United States. His office in Chicago, during the packer investigation was in the Conway Building, and at once became the center of Socialistic activities. He organized, and later became president of, the Fabian Club, a society founded for the express purpose of furthering the doctrines of Socialism. In the Trade Commission headquarters were grouped about him such men as Victor Berger, Irving S. John Tucker, both of whom have been indicted and convicted under the Espionage Act, and many other extreme Socialists. His office became the rendezvous of a number of men devoted to the destruction of property, overthrow of government and consummation of the ideals of Socialism.

Active Propagandists

"He was active in securing the attendance of the employees of the Trade Commission at a meeting at the Coliseum in Chicago, at which Berger and other Socialists and other radicals made inflammatory speeches. Under his direction were issued a series of publications called 'Fabian Facts,' all of which breathed a spirit of sedition and intense opposition to existing institutions, financial and governmental. He was also instrumental in organizing a meeting, at the Chicago Theater in January, 1919, at which Lincoln Steffens spoke. The latter had just returned from Russia, and his address was to aid in the recognition by our government of Lenin and Trotsky."

RAILWAYS OUT OF PETROGRAD ARE CUT

British War Office Reports Also
Indicate General Judenitch's
Troops Have Not Been Driven
Back by Counter-Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Reports received by the War Office indicate that General Judenitch's troops still hold Gatchina and Krasnoye Selo, and do not confirm the Bolshevik report that the Bolshevik counter-offensive has retaken these places or is driving General Judenitch back. The reports also indicate that the communications have been cut on all the railways connecting Petrograd with the interior of Russia, though the strength of the detachments engaged is not known. Otherwise there is no reliable news of the Petrograd situation.

Kronstadt hoisted the white flag on Friday, but no details are available. The Petrograd garrison is reported to be preparing for a siege and for street fighting, although the latest telegrams confirm the report that a deputation from Petrograd arrived at Gatchina on Friday and offered to surrender the city, if it was guaranteed against bombardment.

Report of Commercial Activity

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Reuter dispatch from Helsinki dated Saturday, says:

"The report of the surrender of Kronstadt and of the imminent fall of Petrograd has caused great commercial activity here, and there has been a sudden rise in the value of the ruble. Contracts for deliveries of food and other necessities have been hurriedly concluded.

"Mr. Margulies, Minister of Commerce for the Northwest Russian Government, has arranged for 10,000,000 kilograms of rice to be rushed to Petrograd as soon as the Treaty is ratified."

Bolsheviki Driven From Kiev

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The War Office also states that the troops of General Denikin have driven the Bolsheviki from Kiev, which they temporarily occupied last week, and adds that a Bolshevik division, which was being rushed to Petrograd from the interior to defend the city against the threatening advance of General Judenitch, was practically wiped out at Krasnoye Selo, when General Judenitch took that outpost to Petrograd.

The War Office further announces that Pskov, the important railway junction town about 180 miles south of Petrograd, is under bombardment by the Estonian troops.

Fighting Northwest of Gatchina

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Today's Bolshevik communiqué, wirelessly from Moscow, says that fighting is proceeding northwest of Gatchina. Westwards of Pskov, it mentions "There has been remarked an enemy advance in considerable force."

Another Moscow wireless message states that General Denikin has dispatched General Shukurov to put down a rising in northern Caucasus, which a previous message described as having occurred on September 27, when a big battle was raging between the Caucasian mountain tribes and four regiments of General Denikin's corps commanded by General Shukurov.

The mutineers were reported to have captured an enormous quantity of booty, and on October 7, the towns of Grozny, Timir, Khansura, and Derbent. The mutiny was reported to be increasing in dimensions.

Protest From the Border States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The border states of Russia, from Azerbaijan in the south to Estonia in the north, have handed the British Foreign Office a declaration to the effect

that these democratic states are being threatened by the forces of General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak, who, they say, are utilizing the supplies furnished them by the Allies for that purpose. The declaration goes on to argue that experience has shown that Russia cannot be united mechanically and that the internal disorder there may continue for a considerable time. The border people, it states, cannot wait for such a time and must undertake their own organization immediately, leaving the Russians to settle their own affairs. The border states, therefore, request an immediate recognition of their independence, and call for the questions arising out of such recognition to be dealt with without delay.

Representatives Arrive by Aeroplane

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A Riga message states that representatives of the Polish Government have arrived by aeroplane to negotiate with the Lithuanian Government regarding further action against the Bolsheviki.

Peace Offer Is Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Monday).—The Finnish Diet discussed the government's report on the recent Bolshevik peace offer on Friday, and after subjecting the offer to severe criticism finally decided to take no action in the matter.

PREPARATIONS UNDER ENFORCEMENT ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Steps are being taken here by the United States Internal Revenue Collector to enforce prohibition under the enforcement act, which will become a law on October 25 unless vetoed by President Wilson. Forty deputies have been detailed, G. G. Dunlap, chief field deputy internal revenue collector, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, to form a nucleus around which to build up a force adequate to bring to justice all violators of the prohibition law in this district, comprising the 30 northern counties of Illinois.

Mr. Dunlap said the Revenue Department had been active in the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act, which went into effect on July 1, and some saloon men had been required to pay the extra \$1000 tax, which does not exempt them from criminal prosecution, as this is a tax on the business and not a license. The United States Department of Justice will prosecute all cases of violations reported to the District Attorney's office by the investigators, said Mr. Dunlap.

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—French opinion is wondering if the United States battalion of marines which is held up at Brest and a transport of 5000 men of the regular United States Army on the way to that port will be employed for the occupation of territories, before the United States Senate ratifies the Treaty.

Military advisers of the American Peace Mission oppose the employment of the forces until the Senate votes on the Treaty. The first week of November is the date mentioned for final action of the Senate. American troops will not reach their various destinations before that time.

BUDAPEST EVACUATION BEGINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—According to a Berlin wireless message, the Rumanian troops were to begin the definite evacuation of Budapest on Sunday.

A further message states that the Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the confiscation and burning of 179 Communist and Socialist works, including Emile Vandervelde's writings.

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net and at the Paris Conference there is no need to speak here; his recent achievements are still fresh in memory.

The Purpose of Victory

Jan Smuts—the typical Western Province Afrikaner—presents a cold exterior to the world; his is a complex character. He loves his country, South Africa, beyond all, and after that the Empire. But "my country right or wrong" is not his philosophy; he is not blind to his country's faults. Outspokenness is with him quite an ordinary habit. His message to England on the eve of leaving for South Africa in July last, left an unpleasant taste in a good many mouths whose owners had thought him merely complaisant. "I signed the Paris treaty, not because I consider it a satisfactory document—because it is imperatively necessary to close the war, because the world needs peace above all," he said. Again "Our peoples must remember that God gave them victory, not for small, selfish ends, but for the attainment of the great human ideals which are the real victors in the war." Pleading that the war should leave no lasting bitterness behind it, he did not hesitate to refer to himself as an example of how the enemy of today may be the comrade of tomorrow. Neither did he indulge in chop-logic on the Irish question. To him it was "an open wound" and he said so. He sent the following message to an Anglo-African journal, last July, which speaks for itself:

"The Paris treaty is the end of the great war. It ends militarism and begins the League of Nations. In spite of all faults and shortcomings, it thus marks two of the greatest advances ever made in human history. It now remains for the people themselves to make the real peace in a new spirit of understanding and generosity."

Jan Smuts commands the respect of all his colleagues, not only for his boldness, but for pure intellect and transcendent mental ability, for which qualities a discerning friend—head of one of the greatest news agencies—gives him pre-eminence. A pen portrait says: "His enemies fear him, fear him for his power of measuring and utterly confounding them." The profound nature of the respect he inspires was noticeable amongst his small personal entourage in the "German East" campaign—a campaign which would certainly have been finished sooner had he been allowed to see it right through, instead of being recalled, and having to leave the final operations in the chasing to ground of von Lettow to others.

No "Vice of Ambition"

Smuts has not the Caesarian vice of ambition; nor does he hanker for the loaves and fishes of office. With him, as with General Botha, he is there because there is nobody else. He also resembles Botha in his personal simplicity and dislike of show; he prefers the modesty of muff to even the comparatively quiet habiliments of a lieutenant-general of the British Army, which he is entitled to wear, but which he rarely wears in England except when official business made it imperative. Beyond this there has been fathered upon him the remark that having earned enough to maintain him and his in decent comfort he would be content to spend the rest of his days on his farm Doornkloof, near Pretoria, especially in his exceptionally fine library at the homestead there.

Jan Smuts, like Louis Botha, lives amidst a beautiful home life, with an exceptionally clever wife who passed all college examinations, in courtship days, with him, and who is equally at home in Greek and Latin literature, as she is in Dutch and English. Make no mistake—South Africa's choice of a Premier is indeed a wise one and has secured for her a remarkably virile personality as a guide; in fact a man, who, by his versatile and unique experiences, will be enabled in the future as in the past, to see fundamentals clearly and act with decision.

South Africa has just lost one of her greatest sons, but one of her most brilliant ones has stepped into the breach, with every ounce of adding to the luster of her history.

BULGARIAN TROOPS LEAVING THRACE

SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—Troop movements for the occupation of territories in western Thrace, which are to be evacuated by the Bulgarians in accordance with the terms of the Allies, were begun today. It is announced in an official report from Greek general headquarters. The command reads: "Units of the ninth Greek division were set in motion today with a view to the occupation of the district of Xanthi (Turkish Eskije) 70 miles west-northwest of Dedagach in western Thrace. All western Thrace, which will be evacuated by the Bulgarian troops according to the Treaty of Peace will be occupied by allied troops under the command of General Charpy. Parts of the Bulgarian army which have been occupying western Thrace are retiring."

RUSHOLME BY-ELECTION RESULT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—The Coalition Unionists have held the seat for the Rusholme division of Manchester in the recent by-election, although the chief feature of the result is a very great increase in the labor vote. The result declared today was: Capt. J. H. Thorpe, Coalition Unionist, 9394; Dr. R. Dunstan, Labor, 6412; W. M. R. Pringle, 3223; Captain Crowdon, National Party, 815. The Unionist majority over Labor is thus 2982. The figures at the general election were: R. B. Stoker, Coalition Unionist, 12,447; W. Butterworth, Liberal, 3639; Mrs. Petrick Lawrence, Labor, 2975.

CUBANS ASK OPEN MARKET IN SUGAR

Association Members Would Like to Share in \$30,000,000 Credited to Sugar Equalization Board in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An appeal for a free and open market in sugar was made to Washington, and made public yesterday, from the Cuban Manufacturers and Planters Association, said to have been organized recently with a membership of 100 mills and 3000 planters. The aim of the organization is to obtain higher prices for Cuban sugar, on the assumption that war-time control held prices down to an unfair basis for the producers.

The increase in the costs of machinery and other material the sugar mills and planters buy in the United States and higher wages demanded by the employees are stated in support of their plea for a free, competitive market. They are advancing their claims at a time when the United States Congress is considering an extension of war-time regulation of sugar or other drastic means of assuring a sufficient supply at a reasonable price.

A profit of \$30,000,000 which the Sugar Equalization Board is reported to have accumulated in its operations since the board was established shows, according to the association, that it was a mistake to fix a basic price and that in this margin of profit the Cuban growers should have shared.

It is asserted the present price of sugar is not relatively so high as that of other articles of general consumption, and the imports by Cuba of \$315,000,000 last year, mostly from the United States, are mentioned as a reason why the people of the United States should be willing to pay more for sugar.

Step to Supply Market

Attorney-General Notifies Refiners of 1 Cent Increase

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Steps to prevent an abnormal increase in the price of sugar because of the existing shortage were taken yesterday by the Department of Justice. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, notified beet sugar refiners, who have been withholding their products from the market until the price situation became more stabilized, that the United States Sugar Equalization Board had determined that 10 cents was a fair price to be charged the wholesaler and that any charge in excess of that amount would be regarded as a violation of the Food Control Act.

Refiners were asked to telegraph their concurrence in this price, which would mean that they would put their supply on the market immediately, thereby relieving the present stringency. The price to the wholesaler heretofore has been 9 cents, so that the new price means an increase of 1 cent a pound.

Retailers have been allowed to charge 11 cents a pound for controlled sugar under the old prices. While the Department of Justice and the Sugar Board did not state what the new retail price would be, it was assumed that the increase would not be greater than the wholesale advance.

Sale of Hawaiian Crop

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Judge Sidney Ballou, representing Hawaiian sugar growers, testifying yesterday in a sugar hearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee, denied that the Hawaiian crop had been sold to Japanese interests, as stated recently in the Senate by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. Virtually the entire crop, he said, has been disposed of to two big Pacific coast refiners at one-fourth of a cent less a pound than the price prevailing in New York at the time.

Steamships Due With Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two steamships are due here today from Cuba with 13,000,000 pounds of sugar, an amount which, it is expected, will do much to relieve the shortage now existing in this city.

RAILWAY TRANSFER OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—A deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade waited upon the government on Monday and strongly protested against the acquiring of the Grand Trunk Railway. The proceedings were private but at the conclusion of them, Sir George Foster, acting Premier, made the announcement that neither side was successful in changing the views of the other. Sir George added that the measure now before the House would be pushed to a conclusion.

VISCOUNT ASTOR PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Viscount Astor, formerly William Waldorf Astor, passed away at Brighton on Saturday.

Viscount Astor became a naturalized British subject in 1899. Some years before he had shown considerable literary talent, and published several novels, chiefly of a historical kind. Thus the romance of "Storza," published in the year in which he changed his nationality, is in a sense a record of the impressions which Milan's noted tyrant made upon him during his residence in Italy as United States Minister to Rome. For a time he was prominently identified with English journalism through the purchase of the Pall Mall Gazette and Pall Mall

Magazine, to the latter of which he was a contributor. In New York he built the Waldorf Astor Hotel. He owned an immense amount of real estate in that city. In England he acquired as a residence the historic mansion of Cliveden on the upper reaches of the Thames, a residence which during the war was turned over to the Canadians. He also purchased Hever Castle, in Kent, a medieval and picturesque building surrounded by a moat, which was once the home of Anne Boleyn.

CLOSER ALLIED UNION IS URGED

Baron Sonnino, in Letter Declining Candidacy for Italian Parliament, Calls for Cooperation

ROME, Italy (Sunday) (By The Associated Press)—Baron Sidney Sonnino, the former Italian Premier, in declining to be a candidate for Parliament at the coming elections, has addressed to his constituency, which has returned him for 40 years, a letter, in which he says:

"Italy is passing through a most anxious hour, being uncertain whether after her enormous effort for victory she can satisfy her aspirations, or whether she must eventually start again on the hard road for the completion of national redemption necessary for her liberty and independence."

He urges a policy aiming at a closer union with the Allies through "a frank, loyal and constant attitude of willing cooperation and solidarity."

Concerning the Adriatic question, Baron Sonnino insists that the Italian program must include first, Italy's safety in the Adriatic and, second, the "Italianness" of Fiume, Zara and Sebenico.

Quotation From Wilson Address

He quotes from President Wilson's address at Los Angeles to the effect that France and Great Britain promised Shantung to Japan, to induce Japan to enter the war and it would be impossible to deny Shantung to Japan without being ready to go to war with those powers, and adds:

"What holds for accord regarding Shantung must equally hold for pledges contained in the pact of London regarding Italy. The unanimity necessary for the decisions of the Peace Conference, if it makes it difficult to obtain total acceptance of our claims, makes it equally difficult for the Conference to take decisions damaging to Italy in the Adriatic, or in other questions."

Examining the internal situation, Baron Sonnino says that the chief task is the economic, social, and financial reconstruction of the country.

Italy's Financial Problem

The financial problem shows, first, an enormous foreign debt requiring extraordinary development of Italian exportation—otherwise the foreign debt might imply political, besides economic, servitude; second, a heavy internal public debt requiring radical economy and the augmentation of taxation; third, an excess of paper currency, which must be reduced at any cost.

"To these heavy burdens," continued the former Premier, "we must speedily counterpose, first, a strong rising movement in agricultural and industrial production, employing conditions of public order and social pacification and, second, energetic intensification of the moral, intellectual, and technical culture of the Nation. It is indispensable also to increase the cost of Italian emigration."

NEW ZEALAND AND MANDATE FOR SAMOA

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Sunday)—The House of Representatives has passed the bill whereby New Zealand accepts the mandate for Samoa.

RAILWAY RATES TO BE SURVEYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—F. Gore-Brown, K. C., has been nominated as chairman of the Rates Advisory Committee, set up under the Ministry of Transportation Act. It is understood that one of the first acts of the committee will be to advise a certain immediate increase of goods rates with a view to relieving the exchequer of the heavy charge now falling upon it in regard to railway working. The committee will then survey the whole question of railway rates with a view to a comprehensive revision thereof and the removal of anomalies.

NOMINATIONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Nominations were held on Monday in seven constituencies, in which elections have become necessary. Two of the candidates were given acclamations, namely, Sir Henry Drayton, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the opposition in the County of Prince, Prince Edward Island. Another Cabinet Minister, Dr. S. F. Timmie, Minister of Agriculture, was not fortunate as Sir Henry Drayton and he will be opposed in Victoria.

FRENCH AVIATOR LEAVES NAPLES

NAPLES, Italy (Monday) (Havas)—Lieut. Etienne Poulet, the French aviator who is endeavoring to fly from Paris to Melbourne, Australia, left at 4:30 a. m. today for Salonika.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
FREEPORT, Maine—The Maine Automobile Association recommends that the Maine Legislature, at its coming special session, authorize the issuance of bonds, for expenditure up to June 30, 1920, to the extent of \$2,000,000 for state highways, and \$1,000,000 for bridges and ferries.

ALLIED DELEGATES SEEK LARGE LOANS

European Representatives at International Trade Meeting Want \$10,000,000,000 but May Get Much Smaller Sum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Ten billion dollars, in round figures, was the estimate last night of the special credit that will be asked by the allied mission, meeting here with the business and financial leaders of America at the International Trade Conference, under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce. While these figures are approximate, they tell the story as definitely as it is possible for the financial experts of France, Italy, Belgium, Great Britain, and the United States to fix the amount, after preliminary conferences at round-table discussions of the various business groups. These conferences will continue for several days.

The most definite statement from the French delegation was: "We want nothing if the interest is 50 per cent, but if it is 2 or 3 we will want a lot. It is upon her own people to float financial burdens, unless the interest rates are made attractive on this side."

Spokesmen for the Italian commissioners admitted, last night, that at the lowest they hoped to obtain at least \$800,000,000 in credit, and Belgium's delegates named \$100,000,000 as the lowest amount they count upon. French delegates, more reserved, refused to name any figure and are waiting before putting in their bid. Great Britain is able to proceed without credit of this sort because damage from the war was less there than in other lands.

Ten billion dollars is named as the highest figure, but two billion is the lowest estimate. The entire matter is predicated on stability of exchange and interest rates. The work of the conference here is to build the scaffolding that will support the international trade relations until the main structure of trade has been repaired and put once more in permanent working order.

King Albert is expected to deliver an address here on Friday.

W. A. APPLETON SAILS FOR UNITED STATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—W. A. Appleton, secretary-general of the Federation of Trades Unions and Ivor H. Gwynne sailed for America on Saturday to attend the sittings of the International Federation of Trade Unions of which Mr. Appleton is president. The Trade Union International sessions will be held concurrently with those of the International Labor Conference which opens in Washington on October 29.

Arthur Henderson to Postpone Visit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that owing to the general economic and political situation at home, Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, has decided to abandon his intention of attending the international Labor conference in Washington. Mr. Henderson feels that the industrial position at present is such that, important as the Washington conference is, he will be rendering better service to British Labor and the country generally by remaining in England.

Mr. Henderson is taking a prominent part in the effort to establish a national industrial council which at present is in rather a critical position owing to the exclusion of agricultural workers and seamen from the scope of the 48-hour bill. Other important matters pending are nationalization, and war bonus consolidation and stabilization, while the iron-founders' dispute, which has engaged Mr. Henderson's attention, has failed of settlement. There is also the probability that vital and far-reaching industrial questions will be raised in Parliament during the next few weeks.

Workers' Conference Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The International Transport Workers Conference, which was to have been held at Christchurch during November, has been postponed until January.

KING ALBERT GREET'S NAVAJO INDIANS

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico—Albert, King of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth, and their son, Leopold, were traveling through Kansas yesterday on their way eastward. Two stops were scheduled for the day, the first at Emporia, Kansas, and the second at Kansas City, Missouri, where the royal special was due at midnight.

AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY FAVORS RATIFICATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian National Assembly adopted a bill for the ratification of the St. Germain treaty on Friday without debate.

CRITICISM OF PARTISAN STAND

Dr. Larnaude, Nevertheless, Hopes League of Nations Covenant Will Be Ratified

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NEW YORK, New York—That France cannot quite understand the object of the "fierce criticisms" in the United States against the League of Nations covenant, and that President Wilson's political enemies will not succeed in their campaign to rob their country of that unprecedented preeminence which he has gained for it, are declarations in a letter addressed to the President by Dr. F. Larnaude, a French member of the League of Nations commission at the Peace Conference, and made public by the League to Enforce Peace.

Dr. Larnaude says he did not always agree with President Wilson as to the most practical plan for realizing the ideal Mr. Wilson had conceived, but the work once finished, he felt that the commission had completed a great work of world pacification.

"No one henceforward can stop it," he writes, "from taking the place of the old molds of diplomacy. But what a sorry example political parties give to the people when they seek in this way to deceive them about their interests, and what is worse, when they turn them from their highest duties."

"Who would dare take the responsibility of wrecking this creation of a new world? What political assembly would dare expose itself in this way to the curses of the people. I cannot believe in any case that this great disaster will take place in the United States from whence came the great idea itself with such tremendous and almost irresistible force."

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NEW YORK, New York—The American Jewish committee in session here favored the League of Nations in a report which they read:

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Moreover the dispatches received in Paris say that thousands of refugees have, during the last few days, arrived in the zone occupied by the Hellenic troops. They say that Turkish irregulars, led by former officers of the imperial army, are ravaging and burning all the Christian villages in the interior. The British troops have occupied the railway from Panderma to Akhissar and a band of irregulars has attempted to force Gorbon but was driven back by the allied forces comprising the Greek troops and left 50 fatalities.

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Toronto is giving probably five seats to the Liberals, which is a new factor in politics here. Sergeant McNamara, furnished a big surprise by his election in Riverdale, an East Riding of Toronto. James Simpson, a Radical Socialist, was elected in West York. Labor made big gains in Brantford, Hamilton, St. Catharines and London, and now holds seven seats in the House, according to the latest returns. In the last-named place Sir Adam Beck appears, at the time of voting, to be defeated.

LEGION HAS NOT YET DECIDED ON TRAINING

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NEW YORK, New York—The policy of the American Legion with reference to universal military training has not yet been determined, according to Henry Lindsley, chairman of the national executive committee. Mr. Lindsley has notified the Universal Military Training League that they must not continue to use his name as a member of their advisory committee, since the legion has taken no position with regard to the training idea, which would warrant any of its officers in assuming to represent the legion as for or against universal military training. Mr. Lindsley says the legion's policy on this subject will be determined at the first national convention in Minneapolis in November.

PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION

NIAGARA FALLS, New York—Many Americans crossed the border yesterday to shake hands with the Prince of Wales at a public reception. Their visit led him to express the hope that relations between the United States and Canada would become more friendly and to state regret over his inability to accept the invitation of the Mayor of Buffalo to visit that city.

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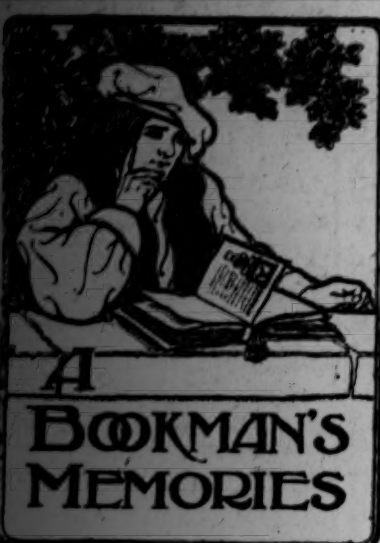
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W. B. Yeats

Poets do not always look like poets. William Butler Yeats does. He also looks like a poet, that is, like a real poet, which he is. New acquaintances think he poses. That is not my opinion. A poet is sometimes caught unaware. You never catch the author of "The Wanderings of Oisín," 1889 (his first), and "The Wild Swans at Coole," 1919 (one of his latest), unaware. He looks like an apostle of the Celtic glamour, uncompromising with civilization; he appears to be dwelling in the Celtic twilight; to me it has always seemed that he has a residence in London is temporary, that he has in his pocket a return ticket to Innisfree.

He is no hermit. I have met him half a hundred times, and on each occasion I have been quite aware of the implicit understanding between us that he knows he is a poet, and he knows that I am an ordinary person. He does not complain. I do not complain. These are facts. He always looks exactly the same: he always wears a blue serge suit, with a flowing back tie, and he always, at stated intervals, tosses his long, straight hair away from his eyes. And he always, when I address him, looks surprised and remote; he frames his answer carefully, and speaks as if he were addressing somebody who is not I, but might be. I like looking at him. He is that rare combination—a good poet, a good prose writer, and good to look upon. That is, if you like looking at poets. Sometimes I think that I have not been talking to him at all, that while I have been drawing him out, he has been drawing in, drawing away invisibly to some forlorn Celtic cabin, there to increase the sea with his tears, and the wandering wind with his sighs. Maybe I want to talk to him about cricket, or national extravagance, or the difference between J. M. Synge and George R. Sims. It is little good. He affects to listen but he is really in the land east of the sun and west of the moon where the Irish poetess lived who wrote:

The line of my father they are straying from their keeping.
The young goat's at mischief, yet nothing can I do.
For all through the night I heard the Banshee keening.
O youth of my loving, and it is well with you?

Yet with all W. B. Yeats is practical. He has the wisdom of the mystic. I met him first at a small dinner party. He sat sideways. That is all I remember of the occasion. I recall nothing of his talk. I remember only the attitude of his body, legs crossed, parallel to the table, and his right shoulder in the place of honor. Nobody seemed to mind or to think it strange. I had a kind of idea that he wanted to show that, although he had left Ireland, he was not at home with the Sixties. I rather liked him for it.

Really, I do not think he is aware that he sometimes acts in an English way. Once at a public dinner he delivered an impassioned speech. No Englishman ever delivers an impassioned speech: it is bad form. But that was not all. As he spoke he rumbled up and down the room like a wild animal in a cage. When he finished he was far from his seat. I am sure he was more surprised than anybody else.

On another occasion, after a literary gathering, he invited a poet and myself to return to his rooms and hear his newest poem. At that time he was living in a gaunt house at the Euston Road, the kind of house that E. A. Poe might have chosen as the scene of a story. Yeats' rooms were up several flights, and it pleased me to find that they were Spartan in their bareness. Perhaps now that Ireland is prosperous he may have become luxurious. I hope not. In the center of the room was a long deal table littered with manuscripts and books. Before this table he knelt, and by the light of a guttering candle he read, or rather intoned "The Countess Kathleen" (I think that was the work). Did he read it all? Probably. He read on and on, and believe me his tumbled hair and pale face illumined by the guttering candle made an effect that newspaper writers call bombastish. He was indifferent to us; he did not see that the other poet had fallen fast asleep. Time sped; he read on, until somewhere in the small hours I caught my courage, roused the other poet from his slumbers, and said, "Awfully sorry, but we must be going." Our host, I remember, did carry the candle to the top of the stairs to light us down. Then he returned to his poem, for as we creaked down to the street door I heard him declaiming verse to our empty chairs. "Yeats is a good poet," said my companion, permitting a yawn, "but he has no sense of time."

His poems sing. They are dream poems, melancholy, mournful. Many of them have that exquisite simplicity which Anatole France calls the highest form of literary art, thus:

How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true;
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face.

His prose has also the beauty of

simplicity. His thought may be willful, his unceasing lament that the world should be what it is may be tedious; his suggestion that the interests of mankind are unimportant compared with the yearning dreams of the Irish peasant may rouse ire, but nothing can hurt the grave and simple beauty of his style. It flows on, welling up from hidden tides.

When I read Yeats' "Ideas of Good and Evil," I wonder if it is really the same tongue as that used by the young gentlemen who write the stories in *The Saturday Evening Post*. And when I dip into Yeats' edition of William Blake, I wonder if Blake and Yeats and Kipling and O. Henry come from the same Anglo-Saxon stock. It is curious to turn from a reading of "Barrack Room Ballads" to this impersonal, poetic aristocrat of letters, this seer of the twilight, this "singer of pearl pale fingers and dove-gray seabirds."

Yet one of his poems has had almost as great a success as Russell's "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." Such things do happen. The poem is "The Lake Isle of Innisfree." No living poet has had such unasked, unsought praise for one poem as William Butler Yeats had from Robert Louis Stevenson. Note that the letter is addressed to "Dear Sir," an infrequent custom with Stevenson. It shows how strong must have been his impulse to write to a stranger:

"To W. B. Yeats:

"Valima, Samoa, April 14, 1894.

"Dear Sir: Long since when I was a boy I remember the emotions with which I repeated Swinburne's poems and ballads. Some ten years ago, a similar spell was cast upon me by Meredith's 'Love in a Valley'; the stanza beginning, 'When her mother's hand has hushed me, and I remember waking with them all the echoes about Hyères. It may interest you to hear that I have a third time fallen in slavery: this is to your poem called 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree.' It is so quaint and airy, simple, artful, and eloquent to the heart—but I seek words in vain. Enough that 'always, night and day, I hear lake water lapping with low sounds on the shore,' and am, yours gratefully,

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

Now I am going to give myself the pleasure of copying out "The Lake Isle of Innisfree":

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive
For the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, that
peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning
To where the cricket sings:
There midnight's all a-glimmer, and noon
A purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night
And day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds
by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the
pavement gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

In his latest book of poems, "The Wild Swans at Coole," the Celtic sadness of Mr. Yeats becomes so shadowy that his muse will drop into silence; that his wild swans of verse have made their last flight. Perhaps the theater is wooing him from the bar. Certainly the theater stimulates him. At the performances of the Irish plays at the Court Theater he was quite animated, and on one of these occasions he addressed me, to my astonishment, with marked friendliness, as if I were an Irish playwright or poet.

I am told that he is meditating a theatrical penetration of America. Mr. Belasco need not be anxious. The Yeats theater has no scenery—only a back cloth and a silken curtain. There is no making up; the actors and actresses wear masks. And there is no stage. The performances will take place in drawing-rooms. A hostess, telephones, and the company arrives. They will present the drama of intimacy; they will convey fine verse, and plots sad and moving, humorous and pathetic. I hope they will perform Yeats' own poetic dramas, and Synge, and Lady Gregory, and the others who stress the Celtic wistfulness and humor. I look forward, with eager anticipation, to the Yeats drawing-room drama, and I am sure that I shall not fall asleep as I did at the "Bing Boys."

THE TEXAS RANGER'S COSTUME SUBDUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas—Clinking spurs, the five-gallon hat, the red shirt, the bandanna handkerchief, high boots, and a four-pound six-shooter are no more the costume of the Texas ranger, heretofore, besides his other garments, the Texas ranger, who for a quarter of a century has helped to preserve peace on the Mexican border, has always worn an outfit of the foregoing. These things, with a broad belt filled with cartridges, and a horse, saddle, and blanket, have almost made up his complete uniform and outfit.

Tamer citizens of the Lone Star State have protested to Gov. W. P. Hobby, members of the Texas Legislature, and the Attorney-General, saying that the rangers who ride the border line do not dress in harmony with the civilization which has come with the good year 1919. So, the typical Texas ranger must go the way of the painted Indian, for the Attorney-General of the State has ruled that big hats, spurs, and boots must be discarded and worn no more. He has ruled that the ranger must wear civilian clothes, must not display his gun when not on duty, and wear shoes and other dress conforming to other peace officers.

The complaints concerning the ranger's dress and the order to dress more in accord with civilization came with other regulations and requirements which were made after recent investigations of the conduct of the ranger force along the border, which were carried on by the Legislature.

THE MOVING MOVIE ON THE OPEN ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The movies still drag their weary length along, wild-western melodrama, social melodrama, social serio-comedy, and slap-stick farce, they spin off their apportioned reels in one shining hour—even if they don't improve it—and then vanish mercifully into the limbo of the forgotten. Artists are lured from their studios with the promise of more wealth in a month than they would ever get by selling their pictures in a year to set up interiors so that at least the Doge's palace shall be furnished with Chippendale or hung with Boucher and Fragonard. Stars arrive with fanfares from the speakies, and sometimes their return is upstairs and sometimes it is down. Other stars dawn directly on the movie firmament and a moiety of them thread a curving way to a pavement popularity. Movie magazines, advertisements, and literature get bolder and more plethoric all the time, and last and greatest, the moving picture, or cinema palaces as they call them in England, say what you will pro or con, continue to be the main source of entertainment for about 85 per cent of our civilization.

How Far Have We Got?

What of it? What is the sum of the advancement or achievement if there is any? Milestones there have been but would the boldest say there were enough of them to point the way? The "Birth of a Nation" with all its falsities was one and it succeeded because it was a serious attempt, and the first at character drawing. "Intolerance" tried greater flights—perhaps the greatest yet—and fell because the idea wasn't sound or strong enough to carry the tremendous overload of detail and sentimentalism.

I remember how we all said when we saw it, what a fine play the Babylonian part would make by itself if it was amplified and rounded out, and now it has been done and is being exhibited in this form.

The latest of the milestones is "Broken Blossoms," and in some ways it is the plainest of them all by reason of its better and simpler design which shows tragedy as unrelieved as "Hamlet" and asks nothing more than to stand or fall on its artistic merit.

It is the open road to better things at least, but what a field to attack! Ten years of sickly sentiment and social fiction forcibly fed and without antidote. The public has swallowed the photographic novelette until it knows no better food and it will be hard to convince it of artistic asceticism by means of tragedy.

Enough of Tragedy

The tendency of the time is all away from the tragedy. The world has been too close to it, in Europe at any rate, and except in the Latin mind it has had a slippery hold for a long time. But it could be done by humor and sweet reasonableness—it is being done perhaps, too, to a minute extent—but generally it lacks the reasonableness and its paucity of sentimentalism makes it distrusted by an emotion-fed public.

There are two kinds of novels, novels of incident and novels of character, and all the greatest ones belong to the second category. One and all of the movies up to the present have been movies of incident and they are as deservedly defunct as the best seller. It is the movies of character which must come to the rescue if art is not to disappear absolutely in the quicksands of industry—it is already struggling on the edge.

And new with things as they are, and the open road ahead, the high priests of the movies are solemnly and publicly proclaiming that what is really the matter with the whole business is that all the good scenery—they call it locations—in America, north, south, east and west, has been used up, and that companies are in the deplorable condition of being "all dressed up and nowhere to go." The English lake district—every other district from the north to the south pole—has got to be ransacked before the nimble-eyed movie fan sees a repeated setting and indignantly demands his money back.

Scenery to Hide the Play

If there was a serious art of moving-picture play writing I don't think it is exaggerating to say that any hundred square miles of America or any other country would provide all the scenery for a generation. There is no absolute need to drag both the poles and the equator into every movie in order to make it a success. If the act-

ing in the out-of-doors scenes is big enough—no, I do not mean anything to do with closeups—no one would worry whether the waterfall was in Maine or Minnesota—he would be conscious that it carried out the artistic idea which demanded a waterfall and that is all. But when the play is driving, when the agony is prolonged, as it usually is, to the suffering watcher's extreme limit of assimilation, then he must be excused from concentrating on the scenery if he doesn't prefer the ceiling and he may grumble if the same agony and the same scenery—not to mention the same ceiling—are brought together next Saturday night.

So the arguments lead always to the same verdict. "The play is the thing." Acting, photography, scenery even, in spite of the walls of the weebegone splendiths, are all there, but the play is not there and never has been, and if it is ever going to be there will have to be some serious attempt to provide it than by ransacking the literature of the world intended for other purposes.

A Submerged Climax

In the stage play or the story the heroine may appear as an 18-year-old tomboy. "Rank waste of good material," says the movie man, "it will never run to seven massive parts if we begin in the middle," so they begin with her parents' courtship on a desert island. Does the great climax of a story suggest that the heroine and the villain have dinner before the play? The movie man begins to work as soon as lunch is over and the motors and the footmen and the courses and the cabaret are developed to such detail that when the climax where the acting should be, does arrive, it is a little thing after the splendor of that dinner.

The process is like the vandal repainting of a picture. The design is broad and simple, just shore, and sea and sky. "Not busy enough," says the vandal; "put in a pier and some bathing machines and a waterchute, a few yachts in the middle distance to denote pleasure, and that blurry distance needs a sharp horizon line running through it and a few steamers to suggest the commerce of the world."

America has had a five years' monopoly and has turned an orphan art into a bloated industry. If the movies are to live as a form of artistic expression the next five must do their best to turn it back again.

Hope From Europe

On the whole the greatest hope lies across the Atlantic. The newspapers there are already saying that the clamor for the home-made after five years of the foreign will give them all the public support they need. They will have all the American experience to draw on, and if amongst the rising producers some are found bold enough to blazon above their studio doors "Art, Not Industry" there is more than a hope that the dreams we have dreamed about the possibilities of the movies may come true before they have driven us away altogether by their fatuities.

Some of the American movie magazines print columns of historic howlers. Here is one. In a certain lurid melodrama of the old Santa Fé trail, starring one of the great ones, the hero drives two super-soundreels out into a waterless desert on a two or three days' march in order to make them confess to a crime. They return in the last stages of thirst and other things, but although they are as swarthy as all good soundreels must be they are as clean shaven as when they set out!

BOJER AND IBANEZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A strange parallelism has been noted in the works of two such diverse figures as Blasco Ibanez and the noted Norwegian novelist Johan Bojer. Each comes from a nation which remained neutral during the recent war, and in which there was much unofficial pro-Germanism. And despite the fact that the one comes from sunny Valencia and the other from the frigid regions of northernmost Norway, critics have noted a certain similarity in their style, a certain intensity of feeling, a certain clarity. Blasco Ibanez, led by such an attitude on the part of the critics to read the works of his noted contemporary, was surprised to find that there was more than merely literary quibble to the parallel, and in consequence introduced Bojer to Spanish readers, writing a long introduction to the book chosen for that purpose.

THE DEEPER SIDE OF TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The other day The Evening Standard of London announced that an influential deputation of British toy manufacturers had waited upon the president of the Board of Trade. Among the toys presented for "his attention and diversion" were:

A horse and tip cart
Prettily dressed doll
Composition baby doll
Clockwork train
A mammoth Teddy bear
Up-to-date motor car

"All these," says The Evening Standard, "he examined and played with." The scene requires a Gilbert to do it justice, or Sir Francis Gould to illustrate it. Let us hope Sir Auckland Geddes invited other members of the Cabinet for a jolly afternoon. Surely at least, he sent over for his brother Eric, the Minister of Transport, to come and have a game with the clockwork train. If we believe all his critics say about Sir Eric Geddes' contempt for all forms of transport except the railway, we can well imagine the petulant scorn with which he would reject the up-to-date motor car.

The deputation was really, of course, a serious matter. The toy-making industry is one of many which were, before the war, practically a German monopoly. Much encouragement was given to it, and other trades like it, to develop themselves during the war, and there is a strong demand in many quarters that it should be given some measure of assistance and protection to enable it to establish itself in the face of renewed German competition. Germany was the home of the toy-maker par excellence, and here, as elsewhere, she concentrated on military efficiency, her lead soldiers being said to be the finest in the world. Even the Teddy bear, we read, is American only in his name, for he first appeared in Württemberg. Mechanical toys were also made on a large scale in Germany.

The Scope of the Toy Maker

Whatever the source of supply, one has only to stroll round a modern toy shop to discover what large and complicated proportions the toy-making industry has attained. Indeed it is hard to say where toys end and technical instruments and appliances begin. Perfect models of steam engines, small dynamos, material for building model bridges, all can be found in the toy department of a big shop. At the other extreme may still be found the ever-attractive Dutch dolls, horses and carts, furry animals, and all those simpler toys that are sure to delight any child.

There is one particular type of toy, if it can be so called, which has been common for some years. It usually takes the form of an animal, but its distinguishing feature is its grotesqueness. Sometimes it is a dog with a huge head, and bulging eyes set askew; or it may be a cat, with a grin all over proportion and with no real resemblance to any cat that ever walked the earth. These grotesques do not generally enjoy a very long spell of public favor, and are probably more popular with grown-ups than with children. When excellent models of animals can be obtained, it seems a pity to encourage figures whose only appeal lies in their monstrous ugliness.

Before the Christian Era

Toys are no doubt as old as the human race. Egyptian dolls can be seen in the British Museum, and several Roman toys have survived. We know that ancient Greek boys played knuckle-bones. Toys, however, were simple things in those days. Indeed, it is questionable whether the increasing elaboration, which is so striking nowadays, is not to be regretted. Laying out of account the "scientific" toys, also referred to, nearly every child loves simple toys best. Every one is familiar with the phenomenon of some old, faded and battered dolly reigning supreme in her owner's affections, unrivaled by the dainty maidens garbed in Paris "creations" all made "to take off."

It is not easy to give a reason for this common preference for less elab-

WHEN THE WALLS OF THE CITY FELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Critics of the drama, of course, are sometimes mistaken. Those critics who pass judgment on a new play during that short space of time between the final curtain and the first or second editions of a morning newspaper, are prone, perhaps, to more mistakes than the critic who writes more leisurely reviews for the monthly magazines. Knowing that he is not infallible, the critic will usually confess a mistake and, if it be necessary, rectify it. But they tell a story in New York City, or rather Stuart Walker tells it, of a critic who has never admitted, publicly or privately, a mistake which it was obviously impossible for him to deny.

Mr. Walker is likely to relate the incident any time some one asks him to give his own ideas of what the theater is, and what it should be. The theater, to him, is a place for magic, and he will make you agree with him that a group of Negroes he once saw singing and acting a ballad running, "O, the linchpin fell out of Pharaoh's chariot, and Pharaoh he got drowned," beside a bonfire across a Louisiana bayou, with the mystery of the forest for back drop and the stars for roof, was the theater in its essence; and that the production of such magic on the stage is essentially the theater's duty.

Stage Magic

Making stage magic is a business familiar enough to most playgoers. Everybody remembers how the ice cakes were manipulated when Eliza and the child used to skip across them, the great hounds which had been led in the noon-day parade by strong men, baying at her heels. It is no great secret that the waves which dashed high when the Count of Monte Cristo stood on the soap-box rock, were really the backs and heads, hands, elbows, and very likely feet also, of stage hands puffing underneath a great expanse of heavy cloth.

But even the most skeptical of playgoers may be deceived by real stage magic, the kind Mr. Walker talks about, the kind which is produced without anything up the sleeve, without strings or false pockets. And it was about such magic that the critic in question tied himself in a knot.

The Falling City

Those who have seen or read Lord Dunsany's "The Daughter of the Gods" will remember that in one scene the poet requires that the city shall fall. One way to produce this effect would have been to make the scenery in pieces and to tumble them about the players' ears at the required moment. That is what Samson does to the temple in "Samson and Delilah" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The effect is arresting and adequate, but it is gained by a method beneath the skill of a producer of Mr. Walker's imagination. He desired to make the city fall without the tumbling of a single piece of scenery, and he found he could do this by a certain manipulation of the lights. Green was flashed on full, followed quickly by red, and just as the red lights went off the actors, awayed. As the curtain descended in darkness the audience was sure that the city had fallen on the actors.

And so was the critic. He berated Mr. Walker for such methods next morning. The scenery had actually tumbled down around the players' ears. It should not have been so. Mr. Walker later saw to it that the critic was told that it was not so. But the critic has stood by his guns. For him the city fell, a mess of tumbled bits.

So does magic in the theater pull wool over the eyes of the expert.



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EMPLOYERS AGAIN
BALK CONFERENCE

Their Representatives Will Not Accept Compromise Resolution—Judge Gary Persists in Refusing Steel Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The compromise resolution drawn up over Sunday for the industrial conference by representatives of the public and employer groups, which it was understood would have the sanction of the Labor group, which did not participate in the informal discussion during which it was framed, was not presented to the conference yesterday owing to the inability of the employers group as a whole to come to a decision in regard to it. It had been said that Labor would not longer remain inactive unless the resolution was reported yesterday, but this proved incorrect. The members of the public and Labor groups awaited the action of the employers practically all day, and finally, after Judge Elbert H. Gary had read a statement which was answered by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee of 15, to permit that committee to take up important business.

In the event of continued failure to reach an agreement on the resolution, a program has been arranged which will be offered for the consideration of the conference.

Gary Statement Disappointing

The statement of Judge Gary was a disappointment. It had been expected that while he would maintain that the steel strike had failed and that the United States Steel Corporation was justified in the stand it had taken, he would concede at least that there should be some change in the attitude of both Labor and Capital that would make future strikes of a similar character unnecessary. Instead, Judge Gary read the following statement, which was, in substance, the same one he presented to the subsidiary steel companies some weeks ago and to the Senate Education and Labor Committee:

"I desire to make a brief statement in relation to the question under discussion, as well as others submitted to this conference. Further explanation of any vote I may register will probably be unnecessary.

"Like other members of the conference, I recognize that the public interest must always be considered as of the first importance; that all private interests must be subordinated.

"I am heartily in accord with the desire of the President to firmly establish proper and satisfactory relations between all groups of citizens connected with industry, including, of course, what had been designated as Capital and Labor.

Steel Strike Arbitration Opposed

"I believe in conciliation, cooperation and arbitration whenever practicable without sacrificing principle.

"I am of the fixed opinion that the pending strike against the steel industry of this country should not be arbitrated or compromised, nor any action taken by the conference which bears upon that subject.

"Also, that there should be maintained in actual practice, without interruption, the open shop, as I understand it—namely, that every man, whether he does or does not belong to a Labor union, shall have the opportunity to engage in any line of legitimate employment on terms and conditions agreed upon between employer and employee.

"I am opposed to a policy or practice which unnecessarily limits production, increases costs, deprives the workmen from receiving the highest wage rates resulting from voluntary and reasonable effort, hinders promotion or advancement in accordance with merit, or otherwise interferes with the freedom of individual action.

"As unorganized Labor, which embraces the vast majority of working people, has no special representation in this conference, I deem it appropriate to say that all Labor should receive due consideration and that it is the obligation and ought to be the pleasure of employers at all times and in every respect to treat justly and liberally all employees, whether unorganized or organized."

Mr. Gompers' Reply

Mr. Gompers took notes while this statement was being read, rose as soon as it was finished, and said, in part:

"I am free to say, as one of those who declared that it would be a great pleasure to hear some statement from Judge Gary, that I am rather disappointed at the statement that he has made. I did expect, as I think that every one who heard the rumor had the right to expect, that something new was to come forth, to throw some new light on the situation, and perhaps remove some obstacle from the path of our progress."

Mr. Gompers declared that, disregarding the question of the open shop, it was to organized Labor that the unorganized Labor turned for support when it was in straits. He referred to a report, said to have been given out by the United States Steel Corporation, that the strike was lost, and that the men were going back.

"I hope it is not true," he said. "I hope that this strike may be brought to a close with some understanding, something of a degree of fairness."

"The satisfaction that can come to the United States Steel Corporation, or any corporation of that character, that it has crushed a strike of hundreds of thousands of men theretofore unorganized, or newly organized, by reason of the fact that men have been compelled to surrender because they were too hungry to hold out, and by years of employment have not been

able to lay aside sufficient that they might hold out for a few weeks, is not creditable to the solicitude and the patron character of those corporations.

Bourbon Terms Deplorable

"If we are going to employ the thought and the terms of the standard of the Bourbon, who never forgets anything, because he has never learned anything, why take up the time of men who are engaged in affairs to serve our people, the whole people—serving the great common people of our country? We cannot improve the condition of the superstructure of this country unless we improve its foundation, and upon the shoulders of the great mass of the workers of our country depends the great superstructure of our American Republic."

The program which will be brought up today, if it has been decided that the conference can go no further along the lines on which it has been trying to proceed, has received the thoughtful consideration of Franklin K. Lane, the chairman, John Spargo, Bernard M. Baruch, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. Chadbourne, and other men of the public group who are determined to try every avenue of approach to success. The plan is to set forth the fundamentals of organization which it is important that all shall agree upon, then to take up singly such important items as collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, leading up to a platform which shall be broad enough and strong enough to bear the weight of the controversial subjects which have been injected early into the conference to the undoing of the hopes of its promoters.

New Program Means Delay

It is believed that working in this way, it may be possible at the end of six or eight days to show achievement. It will mean temporary delay, for a small committee, probably two from each group, would be named to take up the program and decide upon it before it came to the conference, but the gain in the end would be great since the enthusiasm of the conference could be enlisted for a really satisfactory and useful work, it is thought.

There are, as there have been, two parties among those who look on at the conference, a larger one which feels it is sure to end soon without accomplishing anything, and a smaller one which holds to the belief that so many intelligent and patriotic men cannot come together without accomplishing something.

The Labor representatives, who have many other duties calling them from the conference, have been persuaded to wait a little longer, and the members of the employers group are urged to try to find common ground with the other groups.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was quoted on Saturday as saying that if these men did not reach an agreement another set of men could be found who would. This was not interpreted, however, as meaning that the men who are now here would not be given every opportunity, as long as they would stay, to work out the problem before them.

Owen B. Young, of Schenectady, New York, was appointed a member of the conference to succeed Fuller Calloway of Georgia.

TEACHERS URGE PAY
RISE IN NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Worcester school-teachers, who are carrying on a campaign for a 25 per cent increase in salary, are using the daily papers to conduct a campaign of paid advertising in which they are setting forth their case to the community. "Down Bolshevism with education. Support your schools. Retain and attract teachers by paying better salaries. Worcester can do it and should do it. Shortage of 100,000 teachers in the United States," reads one of the advertisements. Publicity is also being obtained through posters in the windows of business places, bearing commendation of the campaign for higher wages. The 25 per cent increase would mean a rise of \$250,000 in the pay of the teachers. The present salary list for more than 800 teachers is about \$1,000,000.

INCREASE PER HOUR
IN WORKERS' WAGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The increase in the earnings per hour of employees in 11 principal industrial industries during the last six years was greatest in the iron and steel industry, according to a statement made public here yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. While in some departments the pay was greater than in others, in all departments collectively the hourly wage of steel and iron mill workers in 1919 was 221 per cent of the hourly wage in 1913, or 2 1-5 times as great.

The smallest increased earnings were in the mill work industry, where the increase of 1919 over 1913 was but 51 per cent. In the other nine industries for which figures were given the increases varied from 52 to 94 per cent. These included cotton, woolen, silk, clothing, underwear, shoes, and furniture factory workers.

The satisfaction that can come to the United States Steel Corporation, or any corporation of that character, that it has crushed a strike of hundreds of thousands of men theretofore unorganized, or newly organized, by reason of the fact that men have been compelled to surrender because they were too hungry to hold out, and by years of employment have not been

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DEMANDS OF MINE
WORKERS DEFENDED

John L. Lewis, Who Has Called Strike for November 1, Says Operators Are Endeavoring to Continue Profit Accumulation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Demands of mine workers for higher wages and a five-day week are purely economic, and "have no relation to any radical or ultra-radical political reforms being advocated by certain elements in our Nation," John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared yesterday in a statement discussing the strike of half a million bituminous miners, called for November 1.

"We are neither Bolshevik nor the advocates of any isms," Mr. Lewis said. "The position of the miners has been dictated by the elements of physical necessity which are involved, and we shall not be deferred in our program by any false issues which may be injected into the situation by coal operators or the interests which may be in opposition to our demands."

Mr. Lewis asserted that these demands "could be applied in toto without any material increase in the price of coal to the consuming public."

He charged that the operators had endeavored to make the public believe that the miners had come forward with "radical and outrageous demands."

"More than a year has elapsed," he added, "since the Washington wage agreement, negotiated as a war measure, expired with the cessation of hostilities. The miners, during this period, have, by common consent, continued working to enable the Nation to work out its reconstruction problems and to permit the mining industry to adjust itself to post-war conditions. The compelling force of physical necessity now requires that a new wage agreement be negotiated, effective November 1, 1919."

The operators, Mr. Lewis declared, refused to discuss the merits of a possible new agreement, on the ground that war with the Central Powers had not ended, which he charged was a "mere subterfuge to enable them to continue longer the reaping of their prodigious profits and to create a panic in the public mind, which will bring the operators even added security."

The present margin of profit, as shown by a recent report of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Lewis said, "is sufficiently large to practically cover the increased wage to the miner and still permit a fair margin of return."

Men Reported Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The opening of the fifth week of the steel strike in this district brought word from a United States Steel Corporation official that men were going back to work at all their plants, especially at Gary, Indiana, and South Chicago, while from the side of the strikers, John H. De Young, in charge in this district, said that some new men were reported out at points, which was offset by more men returning at other points, the result being a balance and the situation remaining as it was last week. A call came in from some strikers at Waukegan, Illinois, for coal. Commissionary arrangements will be taken up at today's meeting of district organizers here.

More Mills Operating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Increased operations were reported yesterday at the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, where steel making was resumed, and at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which reported partial operation in every department except the puddling mills. The Carnegie company started making pig iron nearly one week ago, and yesterday had both the Bessemer and the open-hearth departments running.

Strikers increased their pickets for Sunday from 300 to 1,500, and are meeting every train to turn back men alleged to have been brought here as strike breakers. They assert that "nearly 100 such men have agreed to leave Youngstown."

Governors Asked to Discuss Coal

DES MOINES, Iowa—Gov. William L. Harding yesterday sent telegrams to the governors of all coal-producing states asking them to attend a meeting to discuss plans for obtaining arbitration of the questions involved in the threatened coal strike.

BOSTON ADDING TO
NEW POLICE FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, said yesterday, after a conference with Herbert Parker and with Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner of Boston, that satisfactory progress was being made in recruiting a new police force for this city. About 1,000 persons have applied for positions and 495 have been

certified for appointment. In view of the number of applicants in Boston, no further attempt will be made to obtain recruits in other cities of the State. The number of state guardsmen on duty is to be reduced to 3,000. There are now about 5,000 in Boston. Members of the former Boston police conferred on Sunday in New York City with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

OPERA IN GERMAN
IN NEW YORK AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Opera in the German language was reinstated here last night at the Lexington Theatre when the Star Opera Company, Otto Goritz, director, began its session with a gala performance with excerpts from Wagner's "Meistersinger" and with Kreutzer's operetta, "A Night in Granada," as the bill. Protests against the plans of the company had been made by members of the American Legion and others ever since last summer. They were continued right up to the rising of the curtain, but without avail. A crowd of persons, including a few men in uniform, but consisting mostly of youths in citizens' dress, gathered around the entrance to the theater early in the evening, but a large detachment of police, some of them mounted, kept order without difficulty. The people who bought tickets were kept waiting in the lobby until a quarter of 8, at which time the city authorities gave permission for the theater to be opened.

Those taking part in the performance included Carl Braun, Hermann Well, Albert Reiss, Mr. Goritz, Elsa Biemer and Madame Ober-Arndt and a large chorus of men and women. The conductors were Theodore Spiering and Louis Koemmenich.

NEED OF JUSTICE TO
AVERT REVOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HANOVER, New Hampshire—The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Dartmouth College included a service yesterday in the college chapel, at which Pres. E. M. Hopkins officiated, after which came an academic procession to Webster Hall, where the anniversary exercises took place.

Wendell P. Stafford, associate justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in discussing the value of college training for public service, told of the need of leadership.

"We now stand face to face with a new riddle of the Sphinx," he said. "The question it propounds is one that we must answer if free government is to survive. That question is: How are the masses of men and women who labor with their hands to be secured out of the products of their toil what they will feel to be, and what will be in fact, a fair return? Until we can answer that question, we can have no peace; and if we fail to answer it, we shall have revolution."

"The question is not one that faces America alone. It faces Britain; it faces France; it faces Italy; it has torn Russia to pieces. Let us hope that our own country may be the one to find the true solution of the riddle and thereby bring freedom and safety to the people of all lands."

HARVARD FUND HAS
PASSED \$7,000,000 MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard endowment fund has now passed the \$7,000,000 mark, according to an announcement made last night. About 45 per cent of the amount sought has, therefore, been raised, but at the present rate of subscriptions the full amount will not have been obtained until perhaps some time in December.

A number of Boston business men who are not graduates of Harvard have formed an organization, known as "Friends of Harvard," through which contributions by non-graduates may be made. George S. Mumford, 30 Congress Street, Boston, will receive such contributions.

UNION OF CHARITIES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the interest of economy in administration of city institutions, Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has proposed a reorganization of charitable institutions of the city under one executive head. The city council is expected to act on the proposal within a fortnight.

TRANS-ANDINE LINE RE-OPENS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Trans-Andine Railroad announces that the route is open for through traffic, after six months' interruption on account of the heavy snows in the Andes, during which time mail trains were operated over the mountain.

W. Z. FOSTER SEEN
AS REACTIONARY

John Margolis, "Syndicalist-Anarchist," Says Steel Strike Leader Is Unionist "Tamed" by the Federation of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Radical literature is being permitted to pass through the United States mail, John Margolis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, counsel for the I. W. W., and "syndicalist-anarchist," who preaches a doctrine of non-resistance, told the Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday.

William Z. Foster, who has been looked upon by many persons as one of the most dangerous radicals in the Labor world, was styled conservative and reactionary by Mr. Margolis. Mr. Foster, he said, is not a syndicalist-anarchist like himself, but a trade unionist who has fallen under the taming influence of the American Federation of Labor with which he had affiliated for the purpose of "boring around within" in the hope of gaining control and spreading his doctrines.

He had talked with Mr. Foster several times in Pittsburgh and had found him too conservative.

"I believe in boring from within. But I believe that any worker who joins the American Federation of Labor becomes a follower and loses his identity," he declared.

"But Foster believes he can work with the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Margolis was reminded.

"Apparently," he replied, "because he is still in it, but I do not believe he can possibly accomplish anything by working within it. He cannot get control because he is being patterned after the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor is in a state of funk."

Out of 70 strikes called recently, 62 have been unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor unions.

Mr. Margolis said that he opposed violence in any form. He said he would not defend his own wife from attack, and that if the United States were invaded by a foreign foe, he would not try forcibly to prevent it from seizing the government.

"Do you belong to the I. W. W.?" asked W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the committee.

"I am not a member of it, because I am not a worker," replied Mr. Margolis. "Only a worker can belong to the I. W. W. I have handled cases for the I. W. W. as a lawyer."

"You are in sympathy with the ideas and purposes of the I. W. W.?"

"Yes."

"Are you an anarchist? Do you favor anarchism?"

Tolstoyan Anarchism Advocate.

"I am only an anarchist to the extent that I believe in Tolstoyan anarchism," Mr. Margolis replied. He said he knew there was a "Union of Russian Workers" now operating in the United States.

"You know that its local organization in the Pittsburgh district stands for anarchy and Communism?"

"Yes I have never attended any of its meetings, but I have represented quite a number of its members who have been arrested as alien anarchists. They were to be deported but none of them has as yet been deported."

"Is there a Russian revolutionary committee in Pittsburgh?"

"I don't know of any."

"Did you ever sell or distribute any anarchist literature from your Pittsburgh office, particularly the Bolshevik publication called Soviet Russia?"

"Yes. When it came out they sent copies to my Pittsburgh office and I distributed them," he replied.

"Is Soviet Russia published and distributed in this country today?"

"Oh, yes, it is sent through the mails."

Mr. Margolis said he was born in Pittsburgh of Russian-Polish-Jewish parents. He practices law in the courts of Pennsylvania, but said he had not tried for admission to the federal bar, as he had been advised that he would not be admitted because of his stand in the war.

Mr. Margolis said that he was opposed, not only to the United States Government, but to all governments. Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, asked him why he did not move to Russia, the government of which, he said, he preferred to that of the United States, and Mr. Margolis replied that conditions there were too unsettled for him to take his children there.

LABOR DELEGATIONS LEAVE
NEW YORK, New York—Michael Levie, Belgian Minister of Finance, at

the head of 23 Belgian delegates to the International Labor Congress at Washington, arrived today on the steamship Rotterdam from Rotterdam. Dr. W. H. Nolens, a member of the Dutch Parliament, led the Dutch delegation, which arrived on the same ship.

MORE WEIGHING
INSPECTORS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gross violation of the weights and measures law prevails in Boston, according to a communication sent yesterday by Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Standards, to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. Recently Mr. Hanson called nearly 700 retailers to a meeting in the State House, where he warned them that prosecution would follow any short weighing on their part.

In his letter to the Mayor, Mr. Hanson urges that the city sealer of weights and measures be allowed to employ more inspectors, and that the inspectors be given up-to-date weighing and measuring standards with which to carry out their work. Some of the standards they now use, he says, are of doubtful accuracy, and a change is needed in the public interest.

"Out of a total of 1359 shops visited by state inspectors in which there were 7687 weighing and measuring devices," he writes, "it was found that 18 per cent of them were inaccurate. Only 41 per cent had been sealed as correct in the present year. Re-weighing and re-measuring of commodities put up for immediate delivery to the consumer indicated that 30 per cent were under proper weight or measure. The results of the investigation show that gross violation of the weights and measures law prevails."

PAY OF TELEPHONE
GIRLS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Wage increases amounting to approximately \$1,750,000 annually, and applying to the entire working force of lower salaried employees, have been granted by the Chicago Telephone Company, according to a statement made by an official of the company.

The threatened strike on Monday of a number of telephone girls who were not satisfied with the increase was averted by the company. Downtown service was curtailed for a short time.

SECOND AVIATOR
COMPLETES COURSE

MINEOLA, New York—Capt. J. O. Donaldson, the second aviator to complete the transcontinental flight from here to San Francisco and return, landed at Roosevelt Field at 10:03:12 a. m. yesterday. Captain Donaldson made the 5400-mile flight in a single seater SE-5 aeroplane.

The Secretaries of War and the Navy have asked for much larger appropriations than Congress has been willing to grant. They not only want enough funds to maintain air services corresponding with the proposed peace-time military and naval establishments, but for experimental work.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY
BEING LIQUIDATED

Secretaries of War and Navy
Say Its Maintenance Depends on Congress—Committees on Guard Against Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The alleged failure of the War and Navy departments to adopt a comprehensive aeronautical policy is given in some quarters as the reason for the precipitate liquidation of the aeroplane manufacturing industry since the armistice was signed. The Secretaries of War and the Navy deny that such a policy is lacking and assert that the maintenance of adequate manufacturing facilities depends solely upon the amount of money Congress is willing to appropriate for aeroplanes.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said yesterday that he was not informed of the extent to which the industry had been liquidated, but presumed this industry, like all others vastly stimulated during the war, was getting back to a peace-time basis. The government, he said, could not keep up the industry beyond its actual needs, and these had been placed before Congress. The Senate recently had agreed to appropriate \$15,000,000 for the purchase of army aeroplanes, but the house had not acted on it. At the time the armistice was signed the aeroplane industry in the United States had reached an output of about 2000 aeroplanes and 10,000 engines a month. Many plants which had been making bodies for automobiles, and other plants capable of conversion to the use of aeroplane production, were put to work on government aeroplane contracts. These plants, it was said, naturally are returning to their peace-time uses.

The government cannot, it was pointed out, place enough orders for aeroplanes to maintain any considerable part of this industry now. The liquidation of the industry, estimated at as high as 90 per cent by some, means that the government could not quickly obtain large scale production, but this, it was said, is true of most other war matériel.

There are a number of members of Congress on influential committees who are taking note of the charge that an organized propaganda is being conducted by certain private manufacturers of aeroplanes to induce the government to invest heavily in aeroplanes to assure continued operation of their plants. While this charge may not be borne out by facts, it has unmistakably served to retard action by Congress in appropriating funds for the army and navy air services.

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SILVER COIN IN MEXICO SCARCE

Small Change at a Premium
Owing to High Price of Silver—Criticism of "Isolation Policy"—News Cleanings

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO, CITY, Mexico—El Universal, on September 30, quoted Luis Cabrero as stating that the price of silver was not going any higher and that there was, therefore, no need to fear that it would be hoarded and shipped out of the country. On October 5, El Universal supplemented this assurance of Mr. Cabrero by making public a "discovery" which it believed the community should know, i. e., that money brokers were buying up all the silver pesos and half pesos possible, at a premium of 3 centavos, and were selling them to foreigners, who paid well for them, and who were having them made into bars and exported from the country. This accounts for the scarcity of change which has been experienced, and which has led the conductors on the trains to be charged, to do a little speculating on their own part—selling the change which they receive at a premium, and turning in their receipts in gold. The Comision Monetaria has been called upon by El Aguila and El Buen Tono to furnish them with change to pay their employees. Business is feeling the shortage of change badly. El Democrata, in speaking about the matter, scores the Department of Hacienda for its apathy in the face of the situation.

"Isolation Policy" Criticized

Excelsior, on October 1, published an editorial entitled "Our Splendid Isolation," commenting upon the recent press announcement to the effect that Mexico would make no reply to the League of Nations' request for information regarding this country, inasmuch as she did not belong to the League. "We are not sure whether this is true or not, but, considering the political program followed heretofore, we believe it very likely." It goes on to state that the country cannot afford to ignore the ties which at present bind countries together, stating that, aside from this being gross rudeness, it would tend to create a dangerous, adding that Congressmen José Ferril was wisely spoken in stating that Mexico must adjust herself to the conditions of the world. "This official ultra-nationalism is each day bringing nearer our splendid isolation. There appears a tendency to make of Mexico an isolated island with no contacts whatever on the planet. In Mexico, love of country is manifested generally by an antipathy for and ill will toward other countries. Intoxicated with the wine of national arrogance, we believe that our sovereignty, our rights, our institutions, all our actions as an independent country, need have no relation to those of other countries and that we can live in political and legislative disagreement with them. Late lessons have not opened our eyes. The government has not perceived that the disagreement between Germany's imperialism and the governments of other countries was the cause of the war. The "splendid isolation" policy will, sooner or later, turn against Mexico. The independence of countries does not exclude a certain interdependence imposed by the same degree of civilization. Our solitude is an inadmissible hypothesis—and so much the worse were it not!"

Reports on Current Events

Crops and articles of prime necessity were reported in El Democrata, on September 29, to be very scarce in Oaxaca, due to the long continuation of rebel activities.

Excelsior, on October 2, announced that the wharf of Mazatlan, which was burned by troops in 1915, had been repaired and again placed at the service of the public.

El Universal, on September 30, reported that the amount of oil shipped the previous August amounted to 7,989,519.14 barrels, nearly 2,000,000 barrels more than the amount shipped in July. The greater part of the oil was shipped to the United States.

El Universal, on September 30, reported that the men of Gen. Jesus Guadalupe had sacked the town of San Bartolo, Puebla, and that the forces of Gen. Macario Hernandez had stolen all the crops of the people of Epitaxco, Puebla.

On September 30 El Heraldo announced that General Fiscaldo, General Gonzales' chief of staff in Puebla, had, with the aid of a military escort, presented himself at the city jail and demanded release of Maj. Caldonio Sanchez, who had been arrested the night previous, following orders from the War Department, as being the head of a "gang" recently discovered. The re-arrest of Sanchez has been ordered by the Puebla garrison chief, but he has not yet been recaptured.

Offer to Capture Villa

El Democrata, on October 5, stated that a number of American companies had approached the Governor of Chihuahua, offering to capture Villa for the reward of 50,000 pesos recently offered by him. The offer, it stated, had been refused, as "no foreigners, under any circumstances, would be permitted to attempt his capture."

El Democrata, on October 5, reported that the garrisons in the Ajusco regions (outskirts of the federal district) were being strengthened, with a view of definitely putting an end to the bandits in that territory, and that the fifteenth regiment of cavalry, with the twenty-seventh infantry battalion, had left the city the day previous on a reconnoitering expedition to Guadalupe.

El Heraldo, on September 6, stated that followers of the rebel Cinciro had made a surprise attack upon Arico de Rosales, Michoacan, gaining an entrance to the town, but withdrawing

later, under pressure of the federal troops, setting fire to a number of houses in their retreat.

El Heraldo, on October 5, under a heading "Who Will Guard the Police?" stated that one of the mounted police of the federal district and an accomplice had robbed a private home, knocking its owner senseless. They were arrested by secret police.

Plot to Wreck Presidential Train

El Universal, on October 5, reported that a band of 30 rebels had dynamited and attacked a passenger train en route to Saltillo on the Monclova-Resta branch, believing it to be the presidential train, which had passed four hours previously. The disappointed rebels ill-treated the passengers and robbed them of their belongings. Troops were sent out from Epitaxco to pursue them, but by the time they arrived the rebels had fled.

El Universal, on September 30, stated that Gens. Benjamin Bouches and Francisco L. Urquiso were opposed to the proposed incorporation of criminals into the army, they being desirous of ridding the army, as soon as possible, of all undesirable elements.

Excelsior, on October 1, announced that the Progress had sailed from Veracruz on September 29 with Gen. Rafael Maldonado, his staff, and a number of soldiers, for Tobasco, to assist in preserving order in that locality.

El Heraldo, on September 2, stated that rebels captured by federal troops reported that Felix Diaz and Manuel Pelaez had met at Martinez de la Torre camp, in the petroleum regions, to discuss a means whereby they could secure ammunition and also a plan to unite their forces.

On October 5, Excelsior announced that Felixistas and Pelaezistas had planned a joint attack upon Minatitlan, but that the opportune concentration of additional federal troops ordered by General Urquiso, and the arrival of the Zaragoza in port had defeated their object.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN TYPE OF AMMUNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Working on the theory that the ballistic tables as applied to rifle practice in the United States Ordnance Department were far from accurate for long-range firing and taking advantage of the new and finely equipped experimental plant at the United States Army in this city, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hatcher, who was detailed to the task about a year and a half ago, has been conducting experiments that are expected to result in an entirely new rifle and machine-gun ammunition policy for the government and the adoption of a new boat-tailed type of bullet that will have far greater carrying power, more accuracy of direction and an effective range at least 1000 yards greater than the 1906 model ammunition now in use. Interesting details concerning the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatcher have just been made public here.

The table hitherto in use was based on actual firing tests up to a range of about 1200 meters but for greater distances was founded on computation only. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatcher believed, and his experiments proved, that the tables were inaccurate for long distances. Beginning where the existing tables were found to become inaccurate, he has prepared tables for ranges up to 4500 meters, replacing with tested figures what before was purely theoretical. His work determined that the ammunition used was far less effective than that used by some other countries and this led to further experimentation in order to find a better type. This has resulted in the development of the boat-tailed bullet mentioned, and though work is still being conducted, it is believed that this type will give the United States a small-arms ammunition as effective as that of any other country, if not more so.

ARMISTICE DAY SET ASIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—In adding November 11, Armistice Day, to the State's holidays, and eliminating Columbus Day, October 12, many Alabamians consider the Legislature has expressed the consensus of progressive thought in the State. Both bills have been signed by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby. While action with regard to the two holidays was without connection, objection to recognition by the civil government of what is considered strictly a religious holiday was given widespread expression during the campaign in which the present Legislature was elected. The substitution of the patriotic holiday met with popular favor and preparations are being made by posts of the American Legion and other bodies to observe the occasion.

PRICES OF FOOD STRONG IN SOUTH

Survey Regarded as a Conclusive Refutation of Federal Claim That General Reduction Has Been Enforced in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—Surprise is exhibited in the South at claims of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, that food prices have dropped generally in the United States. Inquiry reveals that while in certain isolated instances in southern territory a falling off in the Nation's wholesale markets has been slightly reflected, in the retail trade, as a general rule, dealers and consumers agree there has been no material change in prices. Fresh meats do appear to have dropped universally, but dealers assert this is a seasonal reaction, and reductions in this line are practically offset by seasonal advances in other staple commodities, notably dairy products.

There is a broad gulf between claims of federal agents in the South and statements of consumers and practical food distributors. John A. Manget, chairman of the Atlanta Fair Price Committee, says that instead of a reduction, prices locally have advanced within 10 days, and his information is substantiated by John P. Eve, secretary of the Atlanta Grocers and Butchers Association.

Nevertheless, Hooper Alexander, United States district attorney at Atlanta, asserts that local prices have dropped, as evidenced, he says, by figures collected by the federal bureau of investigation in South Carolina and Alabama. Officials have some evidence of price reductions. Frank E. Spain, fair price chairman at Birmingham, Alabama, declares meats and lard are lower, but that sugar has been raised by the refiners and retail advances in sugar have been prevented only by the work of his board, he states. A. D. Oliphant, fair price commissioner in South Carolina, finds indications in the retail markets of a drop in sympathy with prices of food-stuffs in primary markets. His committee is demanding that local prices shall synchronize with lower wholesale prices, and he says compound lard, corn products, meats, pork products, except pig lard, have responded. A quite different situation obtains in Tennessee and Texas, it is said. Careful inquiry into prices throughout Tennessee does not sustain Mr. Palmer's contention. Meats have fallen off generally in Tennessee, but gains there are declared more than offset by advances in other commodities. Sugar is higher, and lard, which went of somewhat, is climbing again. Wholesale claim prices will go still higher under present conditions.

Consumers in Dallas and other Texas cities generally have failed to see any substantial evidence of lowering prices, save in meats. This, it is claimed, is due, so far as Texas is concerned, primarily to beneficial results of competition by the War Department in selling its surplus food stocks direct to the public. In Dallas, sugar is from 1/2 to 2 cents higher, canned goods from 1 to 5 cents a can higher, and dried fruits, beans, oatmeal, rice, cereals, cheese and sirups show material advances.

In face of this situation householders have recently organized in Dallas, and the boycott is being urged to stop alleged profiteering.

Trend of Prices Shown

Federal Bureau Statistics Show Quite General Decline

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While Detroit was the only city to show a 5 per cent decrease in average family expenditure for 22 staple food articles during September, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, seven showed 4 per cent decreases, and eight decreases of 3 per cent.

Those in the 4 per cent group included Denver, Colorado; Dallas, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Florida and Portland, Maine. In the 3 per cent group, Butte, Montana; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Manchester and Springfield, Massachusetts. In the 2 per cent group, Boston, Massachusetts; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Newark, New Jersey; Omaha, Nebraska; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York; St. Louis, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Washington, District of Columbia. In the 1 per cent group, Baltimore, Maryland; Columbus, Ohio; Fall River, Massachusetts; Houston,

Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Providence, Rhode Island.

In Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, there was an increase of 2 per cent; in Los Angeles, an increase of 1 per cent, and in Seattle, Washington, and Salt Lake City, Utah, an increase of less than five-tenths of 1 one per cent.

Army Foods in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—So eager has been the demand for surplus army goods at prices below the normal market cost, that the retail army store in this city has no more canned corn, peas, rice, soups, stringless beans, raisins, or jam in stock. The supply of prunes has been so much depleted that henceforth only five pounds will be sold to a customer. Bacon, corned beef, and other meats, however, are on hand in large quantities, or can be obtained at short notice, it was announced. All told, goods to the value of about \$400,000 have been sold at the store since its opening. This means, it is estimated, a saving of \$100,000 to the Boston public. Patronage is continuing practically as heavy as at the start.

ATLANTIC LINES TO INCREASE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Extensive additions to the service now maintained between this port and Great Britain by the Cunard and Anchor Lines will be made soon, according to an announcement yesterday by A. C. F. Henderson, managing director of the Anchor Line and a director of the Cunard line, who is in this city examining rail and steamship connections. His announcement follows a statement by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company that it will begin soon a fast passenger service to Liverpool from this port, and the establishment of a line of steamships between Boston and Swedish ports. The addition of these lines will do much to develop again the possibilities of Boston and of New England.

Mr. Henderson's connection with the Anchor Line has covered 22 years, five of which he spent in New York. He also has been stationed in India and in Liverpool. The Anchor Line recently established a direct service between this city and Glasgow.

A fleet of 20 steamships, he said, is being constructed for the Anchor Line in British shipyards. These will be used by the Anchor and Cunard lines when completed, and at least two of these will be put in the Boston-Liverpool service of the Cunard Line, which, he expects, will be resumed next year.

MILITARISM SEEN IN "AMERICANISM" CRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Warning that "we have in this country a large military group, as militaristic in controlling motives as the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs," and that "the cry of 'Americanism'" now so often raised, is "a camouflaged cry for imperialism," was given the Congregational ministers of this city at their meeting yesterday in Pilgrim Hall, by Judge George W. Anderson, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"Shall the world revert to international competition for militaristic aggrandizement, which we now know leads with absolute certainty to world war, or shall the world be reorganized on the basis of international cooperation?" asked Judge Anderson, in stating the problem.

ASTOR INHERITANCE TAX IS DEMANDED

NEW YORK, New York—The State of New York will attempt to collect an inheritance tax amounting to millions of dollars from the \$50,000,000 estate of William Waldorf Astor. The attempt will be opposed by Charles A. Peabody, attorney for the Astor interests, who stated yesterday that Viscount Astor had transferred his entire property here to a trust company as trustee for his two sons.

PRISON REFORM EXPONENTS MEET

Making Good Citizens of Inmates
Rather Than Breaking Them by Old-Time Methods Is the Business of the Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"It is not difficult to break a man, but it is a big man's job to make a man." This statement by A. H. Leslie, president of the Warden's Association, is the keynote of the American Prison Association Congress, which opened yesterday at Hotel Pennsylvania and continues through the week. Making good citizens of prison inmates, rather than breaking them by old-time methods, is the business of hundreds of delegates to the various branches of the congress. Just where the prison reform movement stands, now that the war is over, what it deems necessary for the rehabilitation of the thousands of persons imprisoned every year, and how it intends to go about bringing these improvements to pass are subjects being discussed by experts gathered together in the wardens, chaplains, and prison physicians associations, the National Prisoners Aid Society, the board of parole and pardon, the American Association of Clinical Criminology, and the Juvenile Reformatory section.

Thomas M. Osborne to Speak

Tomorrow at Hotel Astor, the outside branch, Mutual Welfare League, Sing Sing Prison's organization for self-government among prison inmates, will meet with Thomas Mott Osborne, its originator, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, as speakers.

Gov. A. E. Smith, who welcomed the associations to New York at the opening session, said that the Governor should not be charged with deciding whether or not a man should be sentenced to capital punishment or life imprisonment. He said it was not fair either to the executive or the prisoner, as it was impossible to study all appeals for clemency. For that reason he favored a board of pardon. The Governor also made a plea for industry within the prison, both for the sake of the prisoner and his family, who might otherwise be dependent on friends or public charity.

"I would also suggest the absolute abolition of the cell-block system," said the Governor. "A man locked up in one of those cages over night cannot feel that the State is treating him like a human being. The ideal prison in my opinion would be built on the cottage plan. I don't believe you have to cage men up as in earlier times—it is not so easy to escape in these days of automobiles and motor cycles—but it would be a good deal better for one or two to get away than for thousands to be so bound down by the law."

Danger in Old Methods

"The prisons are suffering from a group of obsolete notions, handed down to them from generations back, and many are still tied hand and foot to the idea that a man may be cured of his bad ways by making life unbearable for him," said D. Ogden Chisholm of New York City.

"The public's attitude is creating a class more dangerous than the Reds—men who believe that society is their sworn enemy and no man is friendly to them. "True reforms will be effected only when the people understand that the prisoner is a victim of ignorance and wrong thinking. This class of men who are pouring out of our prisons and jails each year, estimated at half a million, shunned and despised and looked upon as part of the human scrap heap, nevertheless, constitute a power that must be reckoned with in order to maintain peace and order in our land."

Mr. Chisholm said that until people awake to the fact that the prison was to make, not break, the man, crime would not be decreased. He advocated work with wages for prisoners, in order that they might continue to support their families and learn self-control and self-respect, and urged that politics be not allowed to play a part in selecting and removing prison officials, and that newspapers help the prisons by giving educational information concerning their work.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS LIKELY TO BE HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Heavy grain shipments from this port are forecast with the arrival here of several hundred thousand bushels of wheat and the information from Montreal that vast quantities of grain are arriving there for trans-Atlantic shipment. Owing to the lack of ocean tonnage and the rapid rate at which grain from the west is arriving at Montreal the elevators there are filled to their capacity of between five and six million bushels.

It is expected that a greater part of the grain will be sent here as another month probably will see the close of the St. Lawrence navigation and the consequent transfer of steamships from that port to Portland for the winter months. It is believed that labor troubles will not affect the business from this port as adjustments have been made and conditions are becoming more normal on the other side of the Atlantic.

HEALTH OFFICERS WAIT FOR PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—School health officers employed in medical inspection work in the Chicago public schools, numbering 142 and receiving salaries of \$90 to \$100 a month, have consented to work from November 1 to January 1 without pay, with the understanding they will be reimbursed next year. The council failed to make an appropriation to cover their salaries. The council some time ago contended that the Board of Education should bear the expense, but the board refused. The council asserts that it cannot now make such an appropriation until after the first of the year.

LANDMARK TO BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PASADENA, California—Workmen will soon undertake the complete restoration of the old home of Gov. Pio Pico, one of the early Mexican Governors of California. The house, which is located in South Pasadena, was erected more than 100 years ago, and is a famous historical landmark in this section. One of the main wings was destroyed by an earthquake more than 75 years ago, and it is this portion of the building that is to be restored. The property is owned by Mrs. C. E. Noyes, who will occupy the restored mansion as her home.

RUSSIANS AIDING KOLTCHAK REGIME

Washington Advises Indicate That Conditions in Siberia Are Greatly Improved—Gen. Denikin May Move on Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the United States at Vladivostok have informed the United States State Department that the situation in that city and in eastern Siberia is greatly improved. It is their opinion that the political situation is better than it has been for months, possibly for a year. Reports indicate that there is now considered to be no danger whatever of unfriendly action by irresponsible and independent Cossack leaders.

Anti-American propaganda, which was rife for a while, and which caused a number of incidents which involved diplomatic exchanges, is said to be decreasing. What is, perhaps, of greater significance, is the statement that organized opposition to the government of Admiral Koltchak is no longer heard of. He recently apologized for the anti-American outbreaks, and apparently had taken effective steps to prevent their recurrence.

The food situation in Bolshevik Russia is represented in dispatches to the State Department as serious, but inasmuch as these dispatches are second or third-hand, they are not accepted at the department at full face value. This applies also to a report that 25 per cent of the cartridges supplied to the Bolshevik troops fail to explode. Nevertheless, the situation of the Bolsheviks is believed to be desperate.

The Secretary of State telegraphed on Sunday to the United States Legation at Copenhagen, to solicit the good offices of the Danish Red Cross in the interest of a number of persons who are reported to be held by the Bolsheviks in connection with the advance of the anti-Bolshevik forces toward the north.

SYRACUSE STUDENTS STRIKE TO CELEBRATE

SYRACUSE, New York—Two thousand male students of Syracuse University struck yesterday when called upon to resume study sessions, insisting that they be given time off to celebrate the Syracuse University football victory over Pittsburgh on Saturday. One or two professors who opposed the boys and insisted upon their returning to study were handled roughly. A few co-eds joined in the demonstration.



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ABOUKIR-DRAINAGE SCHEME IN EGYPT

Pumping System Will Be Capable of Dealing With Discharge of Over 200,000,000 Gallons in Twenty-Four Hours

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—The question of drainage which some 30 years ago received little if any serious attention has been growing in importance until today it is a subject which is recognized as meriting as careful consideration as that of irrigation. Past neglect in providing adequate drainage to low-lying lands, especially in the northern half of the delta, caused such serious deterioration that the matter was forced on public attention. One of the most serious results of such waterlogging is that large quantities of salt, chiefly common salt, are brought to the surface from the subsoil, thus rendering the land absolutely uncultivable. Further, it has been conclusively proved that, even if the land is sweet, a high water table, or subsoil water level, affects very adversely the growth of crops, especially, perhaps, cotton.

Reclaiming Salted Lands

In order to reclaim the salted lands and to increase the fertility of the soil, vast drainage schemes entailing a drastic reorganization of existing systems are under the immediate consideration of the Egyptian Government. It will be borne in mind that the delta of Egypt is like a great, slightly tilted fan, with its apex at Cairo. From that point, above sea level, the land falls away to the sea-level lakes with a flattening slope so that the northern lands are practically level. It may be possible that all the southern delta—many parts of which are so high that they have natural drainage through the subsoil—down to the land having a level of some 10 feet above sea level, may drain by simple gravitation drains to the sea, but it is indisputable that the greater part of the land lying below that level will have to be pumped in order to give adequate drainage, namely some five feet drainage to the lower lands.

Behera Drainage Scheme

The projects for this work had been already studied, but the war prevented the commencement of any large works. In taking up their consideration again, those projects which will realize the quickest return in crop values merit immediate attention. Among the main schemes was that known as the Behera drainage project, the purpose of which was to give efficient drainage to the lands included in the drainage zones of Lake Mareotis and Lake Aboukir. The two lakes named are the western of the chain of lagoons which form Egypt's northern boundary.

The area inclosed by the two branches of the ancient Canopic Nile has been called Lake Aboukir, while that lying between the western Canopic ridge and the western desert is known as Lake Mareotis. In Pharaonic times these were evidently fresh water lakes fed by the annual inundations of the river. Later, when the natural drainage through the subsoil (inundation) system of irrigation of the ancient Egyptians fell into disuse, their level probably fell well below sea level through evaporation. In about the year 1800, the British, who were then fighting the French in Egypt, cut the natural sea dykes near Aboukir, flooding a very large area with sea water and causing vast damage. The breach, however, became closed and through evaporation the levels of the lakes again fell to about six feet below sea level. The drainage and reclamation of Lake Aboukir was taken in hand in 1886 by a British company, but as the cost of pumping all its drainage into the sea was found too heavy a burden, the government permitted it a few years later to divert its drainage by natural gravitation into Lake Mareotis, the level of which through powerful pumps erected in 1891 at Mex, some five miles west of Alexandria, was reduced to about eight feet below sea level. Although these lower levels permitted the reclamation of a great part of the 30,000 acres originally conceded to the Aboukir company, the drainage even today is still deficient, as is evidenced in the average cotton yield, which is only some two cantars (200 pounds) lint cotton per acre, whereas with adequate drainage this should be double that quantity.

Pumping the Aboukir System

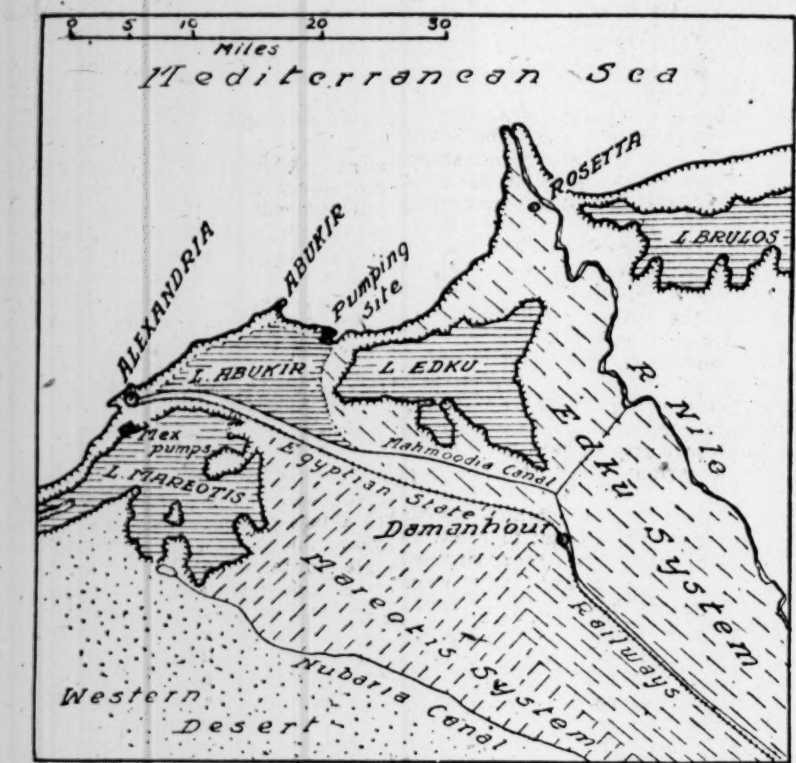
To improve this, it had been proposed to include the Aboukir drainage in the new Mareotis project, which was to drain and reclaim all Lake Mareotis, an area of some 70,000 acres, and to improve vast waste tracts to the southeast by reducing the present drain level by another 11 feet or to a total of a little more than 19 feet below sea level. It is true that this would have given Aboukir much better drainage, but there were many practical drawbacks to including it in the Mareotis project. No improvement could be realized at Aboukir until the Mareotis scheme was working, or not before five years at earliest. There were three large drainage siphons passing under the canal which gives Alexandria its water supply, to be raised—a difficult and costly job. A special large drain, 17 kilometers long, would have to be dug across the bed of Lake Mareotis, besides which the vast amount of water coming off Aboukir would have to be pumped a height of 19½ feet. For these and other reasons, it has been now decided to pump the Aboukir system separately.

The pumping installation, which will probably consist of six 36-inch pumps, will be capable of dealing with a total discharge of some 25,000,000 cubic feet, or over 200,000,000 gallons in the 24 hours. The total lift of the pumps

will be about 13 feet instead of 19½. This will give excellent drainage over the whole area, some parts of which fall to six feet below sea level. The alignment of the drains will be able to follow the natural contours, thus obviating very deep cuttings. The work, which is estimated to cost altogether some £200,000, will be put in hand at once and should be finished within two years' time. The area to be directly drained by the pumps is some 45,000 acres, but it is interesting to note that, as a result of diverting the drainage of Aboukir from Lake Mareotis, it is estimated that it will be possible to give adequate drainage almost immediately to about 55,000 acres of low land situated to the south-east of Lake Mareotis.

Benefiting 100,000 Acres

The Aboukir scheme can thus be considered as benefiting directly and



New Drainage scheme for Egypt

Map shows portion of the delta near Alexandria in which it is proposed to reclaim the salted lands. Broken lines indicate drainage zones of the chain of lagoons.

indirectly 100,000 acres. If the full benefit of this improved drainage is made use of by the proprietors, the yield of cotton alone in those zones should, in three years' time, increase by some 70,000 cantars annually, which at present prices would represent close on £1,000,000 per annum. The financial expediency of the scheme is thus unquestionable.

SWEDEN HAS FINE CROP PROSPECTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—All over Sweden there are prospects of an extraordinarily fine harvest, and this year's will certainly surpass those of recent years, both as regards quality and quantity. The years 1917 and 1918, especially the former, were very dry, in fact in 1917 there was almost a failure of crops all over the country, and for this reason no stores of litter or straw could be spared. Therefore if this year's harvest had not been a good one grave difficulties would have arisen, and it would not have been easy to avoid a further reduction in cattle. In previous years a great number of farmers have been forced to part with some of their cattle on account of the scarcity of fodder, whilst absurdly high prices for meat have also tempted them to sell their animals. An intensive effort is therefore being made to increase the country's stock of cattle as soon as possible.

The recently issued cattle census shows how rapidly the stock has diminished. This year's final figure shows only 2,540,595 animals as compared with 2,584,153 animals last year, a figure which was far surpassed in its turn by 1917 when 3,020,318 head of cattle were registered.

In many respects Swedish agriculture has suffered greatly during the war, and although the high prices have brought the farmers a great deal of money the scarcity of artificial manure, the importation of which was impossible, as well as the reduced stocks of cattle, have diminished the producing facilities of the soil. During the war, when the difficulties of importing bread corn were insurmountable, Swedish agriculture had to increase the area under rye and wheat in order to try to supply the country's need. When normal times have returned and importation is no longer a difficulty it is questioned whether imported American corn would not be so cheap that it would make the cultivation of bread corn in Sweden unprofitable.

PEACE TREATY IN FRENCH CHAMBER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—On September 23, Louis Marin, general reporter of the budget, declared in the course of the debate on the peace treaty in the French Chamber that the economical and financial clauses of the treaty were rather obscure. The first question was to know if the sums owed by Germany will or will not bear interest. Louis Loucheur and Louis Klotz answered this question affirmatively, but Mr. Marin observed that

the sums Germany must pay in 1920 and 1921 seem to be exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Marin then tried to find out what were those bonds which Mr. Klotz had declared Germany would give France as a guarantee for its debt. What, too, would France do the day Germany would not pay?

Mr. Barthelemy said the guarantees of the treaty rested entirely with the League of Nations. It was this league and it alone which had the right of looking into them. So what would happen if the League of Nations did not exist; neither the treaty nor the league had been indorsed in the United States. What would be the situation of France? Where was its future? Where would be its guarantees?

Mr. Tardieu replied that one must have confidence in America and that the treaty would enter into force



New Drainage scheme for Egypt

Map shows portion of the delta near Alexandria in which it is proposed to reclaim the salted lands. Broken lines indicate drainage zones of the chain of lagoons.

when three of the great powers had ratified it. Mr. Pichon declared that by the terms of Article III of the treaty and Article XVIII of the covenant, the League of Nations could exist juridically without the United States, but that their adhesion was evidently to be desired.

Mr. Clemenceau said that the peace treaty must be ratified by all the countries interested, but they could not all ratify it simultaneously. Mr. Barthelemy said: "There is a pact; what will happen if the United States is not a part of it?" Well, there were two treaties of alliance which had only been concluded because France considered that the League of Nations could not fill the rôle which they were destined to play. These treaties were signed. Two senatorial commissions had already voted them with a strong majority. They would have their full value even if the League of Nations was not ratified by the United States.

Mr. Clemenceau affirmed that if, after two or three months, the United States did not form a part of the League of Nations, it would be none the less complete, while the United States would end by adhering to it. On September 25 Mr. Clemenceau addressed the Chamber for nearly two hours, and referred to the "magnificent war effort of America," who "rendered us services which will never be forgotten. As we counted on America in the war, so we count upon America in peace. It is she who caused the League of Nations to triumph in Paris, not perhaps under such general and decisive conditions as President Wilson might have wished, because he was also obliged to adapt himself to his government and his people. But his firm will and the elevation of his humanitarian sentiments gave us the true instrument of action. It is the key which will open the door to the new world! I may say that we count most firmly upon the adoption of the treaty in America. Our ardent desire is that the League of Nations may succeed. His message to that country was: 'Make haste and vote the pact of the League of Nations; it will be a great triumph for the cause of humanity!' The debate was adjourned.

Other resolutions met with more agreement. The first on the agenda was passed unanimously and read as follows: "That this conference of representatives of organized women, desiring that the League of Nations shall carry on its work so as to gain the greatest possible benefit for all peoples, urges the necessity of securing the representation of women on the governing bodies of the league itself and on all bodies constituted by it."

COPPER OUTPUT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The total production of copper in South Australia to date is estimated to be £31,898,112 and for all minerals £37,123,088. In 1917 copper of a value of £902,495, was produced but last year the figures fell to £828,556. The price of the articles has fallen from £122 5s. in November of 1918 (or an average for the year of £115 12s.) to £92 at present, so the works have closed down. The federal government has asked the copper-producing states to finance operations until the market is again at a normal level and avoid unemployment, but South Australia will not agree to do so.

In all the states there is a serious shrinkage in revenue and a substantial advance in expenditure, and there is a marked disinclination to incur fresh and heavy obligations.

NEW HOLIDAY LAW FOR BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—Banks in Alabama are authorized to receive deposits and pay checks on any legal holiday except Sunday, by a legislative act which has been approved by the Governor.

ORGANIZED WOMEN CONFER IN LONDON

International Women's Office Is Proposed in Connection With League to Help Efforts for Political Freedom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As already briefly cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, a conference which will have far-reaching effects on the future social and political history of the world was held recently in the Council Chamber of Caxton Hall, Westminster. It was convened by the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, in order to discuss and decide what action should be taken in regard to Article VII of the League of Nations covenant, which provides that "all positions under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women." The representative character of the assembly may be judged from the fact that delegates from 96 societies were present, exclusive of the National Council itself, which is an association of over 150 women's organizations engaged in every kind of religious, social, political, and philanthropic work.

It was pointed out that although Article VII was a valuable concession to the new ideas that were ahead in regard to women, its ultimate worth would depend on the manner in which it was put into effect. And although the delegates present held political views of widely different color, an extraordinary unanimity was displayed in connection with most of the resolutions on the agenda. People like Lady Selborne—an hereditary Conservative of the House of Cecil—and Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, were at one in their desire not only that the permissive clause should be made operative, but also that the most suitable persons, regardless of class or party politics, should be chosen for the various positions. Indeed, the whole of the proceedings was marked by an earnestness of purpose and sense of responsibility very encouraging to those who hope much from the influence and new power of women in the building up of a better world.

The agenda was divided into four parts and dealt with (a) Representation of Women; (b) National Organization for Securing Representation; (c) International Organization for Securing Representation; and (d) Miscellaneous.

International Women's Office

Perhaps the motion which excited the greatest interest—while it certainly provoked the keenest controversy—was one which dealt with the establishment of a permanent International Women's Office with status similar to that of the International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office already set up. This was moved by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, the woman who, in 1908, pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords in connection with women's suffrage, and whose speech was afterward referred to by members as "equal to anything ever heard in that assembly." Unlike most lawyers—for Miss Macmillan is fully qualified though not yet allowed to practice the law in Great Britain—she has the gift of lucidity and is able to translate into the simplest language that legal phraseology which is usually so forbidding to the ordinary individual.

Miss Macmillan pointed out that the present position of women is somewhat analogous to that of Labor, and therefore needs particular consideration. "In the more backward countries," she said, "there is no political machinery by which women can express themselves. An International Women's Office in connection with the League of Nations would enable the women of the more advanced countries to assist less fortunately placed women, and help them in their efforts for political and economic freedom." The resolution was vigorously opposed by the Labor women, but was regarded as of such vital importance by the conference generally that it was agreed to defer decision on the matter. The "previous question" was therefore moved and carried. Meanwhile a paper dealing exhaustively with the whole subject was circulated among the delegates, and a definite vote will be taken later.

Other resolutions met with more agreement. The first on the agenda was passed unanimously and read as follows: "That this conference of representatives of organized women, desiring that the League of Nations shall carry on its work so as to gain the greatest possible benefit for all peoples, urges the necessity of securing the representation of women on the governing bodies of the league itself and on all bodies constituted by it."

Another resolution, also carried unanimously, urged the "British Government to put in practice, and in every way support the just demand of women to serve along with men on the constituent bodies and in the various capacities connected with the league." The motion was proposed by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, president of the National Council of Women, who thought that women holding positions in connection with the league would do much to interpret its rulings on broad ethical lines rather than on narrow political ones.

The best method of securing that the right kind of woman should be appointed to the positions on the league was discussed at length. Everybody was agreed that no woman should be appointed merely because she was "somebody's wife or sister-in-law." Lady Selborne was of the opinion that representatives should be chosen from among the vast army

of stay-at-home mothers and wives, whom she regarded as "normal," and not only from the publicly organized women whom she referred to as "cranks," remarking at the same time that she was proud to number herself among the latter.

A delegate from the Women's Cooperative Guild repudiated the idea that the organized women she represented were in any way abnormal. They were, she maintained, the ordinary wives and mothers of working men, differing only from the average woman in so far as they combined together for their own good and that of the community.

It was at length agreed that "the organizations which have been associated in the first conference shall be invited to submit by a certain date, names of suitable women. These names shall be circulated to all the associated organizations for consideration, and a second conference shall be called at which the nominations shall be discussed, when names can be withdrawn if the nominating society desire it. The final list shall then be circulated, and a vote taken by ballot at a third conference." The accepted names will then be submitted to the government, with the recommendation of the various societies behind them.

WOMEN OF INDIA CLAIM FRANCHISE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mrs. Pettit to consider the question of sending a woman representative to England to work for women's franchise. In opening the proceedings, Mrs. Pettit said she had sent the following message to Lord Selborne, chairman parliamentary commission, on reading Lord Southborough's evidence on women's franchise, as president of the Bombay women's public meeting, held three weeks previously:

"Bombay women favoring women's suffrage have read with pain and surprise Lord Southborough's evidence before your committee stating franchise to women in India to be not desired by themselves. That belief is not founded on fact. A largely attended Indian women's meeting recently held in Bombay enthusiastically claimed franchise. Similarly various women's representations were submitted to the Southborough committee. Women ask no favor, but claim right and justice. If the vote is denied it will mean a serious check to women's advancement in India."

Resolutions were passed appointing Mrs. and Miss Tata as delegates and expressing thanks to Sir Sankar Nath for his past and promised services in the cause of women's franchise. A committee was also appointed to take further steps in securing the vote for women.

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DROP IN BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The output of coal in Great Britain in August shows a very serious decline as compared with that of May, amounting to a reduction of almost 50 per cent. During the last four weeks covered by the return issued by the Board of Trade on the subject numerous industrial disturbances have interfered with the output—including the strike in Yorkshire where, from an output of 700,000 tons per week, a drop is recorded to 404,129 tons, 8921 tons, 5540 tons, and 10,734 tons. South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Scotland also show serious reductions in productive power through strikes.

The weekly output was as follows: May 31 4,812,595 tons, June 7 4,644,034, June 14 3,256,508, June 21 4,736,841, June 28 4,806,933, July 5 4,728,588, July 12 4,796,148, July 19 3,893,652, July 26 2,537,954, August 2 3,614,776, August 9 2,642,895.

HIGH FISH PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Grave unrest prevails, a press representative learns, among the fishermen in the coastal towns, owing to the disposition of buyers to keep prices of "landings" down, while leaving the market salesmen and the retailers in the towns, where most of the fish is eventually conveyed, to charge high rates. So acute has the situation become that officials of the Scottish Fisheries Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have been investigating the causes, and it is understood that their reports are now being considered. A prominent authority seen recently said that the Scottish Fisheries Board had received many complaints from northern ports to the effect that fishermen were vigorously protesting against the prices paid for their catches and the manner of their distribution; and he expressed the opinion that unless a large national scheme was quickly evolved, fishermen, during the winter, would refuse to go to sea.

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Re-decorating Rooms—with Light



WE moved into our new house this fall and I've had a wonderful time fixing it up. It was just like being a bride again. But I couldn't seem to make the living room right, although most of the things in it were new. I would spend half the day getting the room to look comfortable and inviting. Then, when my husband came home, we would light up and it would look like a rummage sale.

This went on for a week; until at last I went downtown and told my troubles to Mr. Bibber, the merchant from whom I had bought our furniture.

"You say it looks all right in the daytime and all wrong at night," he said. "What kind of lighting fixtures have you?"

"Just one," I said, "a very striking chandelier."

"Probably too striking," he said. "We used to have just your trouble here in the store. We had handsome fixtures—graceful bowls hung from ornamental chains. And every one of them seemed to hit you right in the eye. I used to say that lots of customers didn't buy our goods because they were admiring our fixtures. But the real truth was that the light was glaring and gloomy at the same time—glare on the ceiling and on the polished furniture, and gloom on the floor and in the corners."



"So we changed and put in these," And he pointed down the aisle. I looked and saw here and there handsome, softly lighted silk shades in various colors. I stepped beneath the nearest one and found myself looking directly up, without blinking, at a glowing disc of glass.

"This," said Mr. Bibber, "is a combination of direct and indirect light. The curved metal deflector throws most of the rays upward and floods the whole room with a mellow, diffused light, while through this glass disc other rays go directly downward, giving an added intensity beneath but filtered so that there is no glare. It can be used with a silk, cretonne or parchment shade in any color. Without the shade it makes a perfect light for the kitchen or bathroom. It is used in many offices and drafting rooms where a brilliant but well diffused light is needed, and it affords the first practical means of using in the home the Mazda C—one of the most powerful and efficient lamps ever invented."

I went straight from the store to the electrical dealer, and when I found that Duplexlights, including the beautiful shades, cost no more than ordinary lighting fixtures and that they could be put up in a few minutes, I ordered one on the spot. The electrician came right up and in less than half an hour the old chandelier was gone and Duplexlight was in its place.

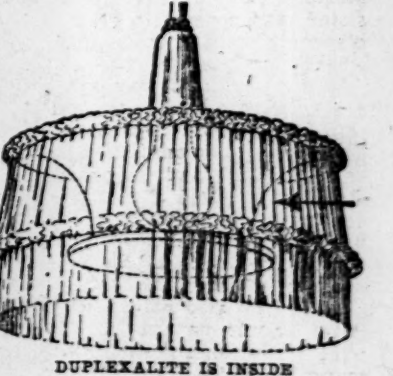
When my husband came home he went, as usual, to the living room and snapped on the switch. He took one look at the room and exclaimed, "Clever little woman. You've got it at last—how did you do it?"

I pointed to the light. "Why," he said, "I never noticed that."

"You're not supposed to," I said, "not until you've taken in the rest of the room. A light isn't there to be looked at itself. It's there to make the other things in the room look more beautiful."

"Well," he said, "it certainly does make everything in the room look more beautiful—including you."

Which was only his foolish way of complimenting me when he thinks I have done well.



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BARCELONA AND ITS LABOR SYNDICATES

Altogether 100,000 Workmen Have Been Syndicated and Their Organizations Recognized as Strong Social Force

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BARCELONA, Spain.—It is necessary to emphasize the Bolshevik and German influences at work among the Barcelona syndicalists, for they are real, strong, and unhappy features, but at the same time it would be wrong for anyone to imply that these are all and everywhere the supreme influences and that there is nothing of what might be called a pure syndicalist movement, an honest effort by organized labor, at achieving a solution to grievances which are certainly in many cases real. There is really such a pure syndicalist movement; some of its leaders are known to regret that certain foreign influences have got to work in it; it has to be admitted that in some respects the syndicalists have exhibited both reason and patience; that the employers' tactics have been bad and that they have provoked the syndicalists and have exaggerated their misdeeds. The government policy toward them has been a hopeless failure throughout.

Here now in Barcelona there are three warring elements, the employers who are syndicalizing themselves against the syndicalists, the said syndicalists, and the military who have ruled the roost for many months past, and, be it noted, have been cooperating amicably with the former Barcelona chief of police, no other than the eminent Bravo Portillo, the famous German agent whose remarkable procedure—causing him to be temporarily cast into a Spanish jail—was exposed in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago.

Membership of 100,000

Let it be said that at the beginning of the present year there were 100,000 workmen in Barcelona who were legally syndicated according to the laws of the land. They were organized in associations whose statutes received the formal approval of the authorities, and for the most part they were disposed to be peaceful, while at the same time they were determined to improve their lot, which they could certainly not be blamed for doing. The government has recognized these syndicated societies as a social force and organization. Yet when the constitutional guarantees were suspended in the spring, some 60 of the leaders of the societies were arrested and were detained in prison for several weeks without any charges being formulated against them or proceedings being opened. These are dangerous measures when the membership of 100,000 is thought of. Most of them were subsequently liberated, but then further arrests were made, and martial law being in full swing, the captain-general, despite the government recognition, declared that these societies were illegal, seized their offices, took away their papers and money, and gave it out that thenceforth any workmen found collecting funds or in possession of a syndicate pass book would be arrested and imprisoned, a warning which has been carried out.

It was stated in the Cortes that in recent months upward of 12,000 workmen had been thus imprisoned, 9000 have been banished from their homes, and that the civil and military tribunals had in the aggregate sentenced these Barcelona syndicalists to more than 2000 years of imprisonment! It is not to be expected that this young and vigorous labor movement in Spain, seeing what is being done by labor in other countries, and seeing also the sad state of misgovernment and neglect in Spain, should be quiescent and unobtrusive under such treatment, and if, smarting under their grievances, the Germans and the Bolshevik agents find them sometimes willing tools, the syndicalists are not alone to blame for consequences.

The Case of Villalonga

Some recent cases have made the whole of Spain stop to think. There is that of young Villalonga, a harmless-looking fellow, who seemed generally to have a good character. A police agent was sent by Portillo presumably to arrest him at his home. There was a struggle, and the upshot was that Villalonga was tried by court-martial and sentenced to the extreme penalty. But the syndicalists took the matter up with a fierce determination; it was made clear that if the worst happened to Villalonga he would be martyred, and it was freely stated that he would be exalted to the glorious rank of Ferrer. It was insisted, and seemed to be true, that in disposing of the policeman he was acting partly at least in self-defense.

In face of the strong public feeling, not at all confined to the syndicalists, the authorities began to hesitate. There were demonstrations in Madrid and many parts of the provinces. The Premier received a deputation representing a thousand people of Madrid who protested vehemently, and at his seaside quarters at Santander, King Alfonso received the Alcalde of Santander, who also petitioned that Villalonga should be spared. This was a wise move, significantly wise, as are many in which Don Alfonso is concerned. He made a gracious and most tactful response to the effect that he wished to exercise it, and in that sense would make representations to the government. The next meeting of the Cabinet considered the case and determined to recommend to the King the commutation of the sentence.

But a worse case than this has now arisen. The first part of it, the assassination of Pablo Sabater, a prominent syndicalist, has already been mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor. But this case only began there,

and the developments are sensational. The dark and unworthy figure of Bravo Portillo looms here in the background again, and it is incomprehensible how any Spanish Government can permit this man to hold an official position or even to have his liberty.

Whatever may have been the offenses of Pablo Sabater—and they are not indicated anyhow—he was a man of some value, with keen, intelligent, and what most people would describe as good and honest features. He was wholeheartedly in the syndicalist movement, and was president of the Dyer's Syndicate. An inquiry into the affair had, of course, to be held, a hunt for the offenders had to be made, and at last a man named Luis Fernandez was arrested. A search was made at Fernandez's house, he himself was closely questioned, and what was elicited? That on the night of the crime Fernandez had been in close association with the Barcelona police authorities, that they had placed an automobile at his disposal, and that he was the confidant of Bravo Portillo! And the latter in his turn was honored by the confidence and cooperation of the high military command in Barcelona! The syndicalists may be blamed for many things, serious offenses, dangerous conduct, but—just when Fernandez was arrested and his connection with Portillo was discovered another bomb was hurled in the Paseo de Gracia.

STRONG APPEAL FOR JUSTICE FOR GREEKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece.—An open letter to President Wilson is published in the newspapers by the Belgian professor, Comte de Suys, and contains some noteworthy passages. During the war the professor had the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Turks in Asia Minor, whom he terms "barbarians not yet touched by civilization," "soldiers who only know how to steal and deceive." He describes in vigorous language the unspeakable atrocities of the Turks against the Greeks, whose villages were wantonly burnt.

The Count says: "Now that the glorious day of reparation has come, Thrace must be given back to Greece, Constantinople, where so many traces of the Greek genius can still be found, must also be returned to Greece. In spite of massacres, persecutions, and deportations, the Greek population is still very important in numbers." He closes his letter by calling upon President Wilson to "give back to the Greeks the sacred inheritance of their forefathers."

CRITICISM OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN PACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The criticisms recently made by Medill McCormick of Illinois in the United States Senate, on the subject of the Anglo-Persian treaty, have raised an echo in Persian circles in London. Senator McCormick described the relations between the British Government and the Persian Government as a "protectorate" and this judgment coincides with that of H. M. Isphahani, the president of the Central Islamic Society, who expressed his views in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Isphahani believes Persia may become another Egypt, and criticizes the agreement, first in respect to the manner in which it was concluded, then in respect to the fact that the Persian Parliament was not a party to it, and finally because the agreement limits the right of choice in regard to advisers and assistants of the Persian Government to officials and officers of only one nation.

The Persian case, Mr. Isphahani

claims, was not properly considered at the Peace Conference, where the delegation from Persia remained unheard by the Big Four. The agreement, he alleges, was arranged during the conference and then presented in the full light of day as a "fait accompli." While the agreement was concluded without the knowledge of any power outside Great Britain and Persia, the Persian people were not a consenting party to it and it has still to be ratified by the Persian Parliament, which has now been suspended for a long time.

It is on the third point that Mr. Isphahani concentrates most of his criticism, however, and speaking without prejudice to any improvement brought about by the change from Russian to British supervision, he contends that the position of the whole of Persia is now no better constitutionally than it was during the days following the division of Persia into two spheres of influence by the Anglo-Russian agreement.

He strongly opposes the limitation of the Persian choice in the matter of its political and military advisers, but admits that such a limitation necessarily must follow a loan of two millions from Great Britain to Persia. What he would have desired for his country would have been unfettered liberty to obtain financial assistance for Persia from private individuals, preferably from the United States. Mr. Isphahani was in daily contact with Morgan Shuster, the former American Treasurer-General of Persia during his stay in Teheran, and is full of admiration for American methods of finance.

ELECTRIFICATION OF SWEDISH RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Mr. Granholm, general-director, and the other members of the board of railway directors, who have been studying the arrangements for electrifying the Swedish railways have now returned to Stockholm. The work of electrifying the railways in Sweden has proved most successful, and there is no longer any hesitation as to carrying out this electrification on a very big scale. Some years ago, the Swiss authorities were certainly skeptical, but now they obviously regard the completion of this work as a national duty.

As a result of their study of the Swiss system, the Swedish railway board is decidedly of opinion that the electrification of the Swedish State railways should go forward as rapidly as possible.

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Automobile Club of Canada has taken preliminary steps toward the establishment of a central bureau for the convenience of automobile tourists and for the promotion of a larger volume of that class of traffic to Montreal and the Province of Quebec generally. The project was explained at a meeting of representative merchants, hotel, railway and steamship men, and met with unanimous approval. It was pointed out, by the chairman, J. R. Douglas, president of the Automobile Club of Canada, that much of the work of such a bureau had been done and was being done, but that the task had outgrown the club. The information to be supplied would cover routes, hotels, points of interest, historical and otherwise, hunting, and fishing facilities and other items which would simplify matters for tourists and encourage them in coming to Montreal and other parts of the province. Another duty of the bureau would be to agitate for good roads.

FUTURE OF CHINA'S TRADE WITH WEST

Japanese Said to Expect Much of Their Gains to Revert to United States and Europe—Boycott Stimulates the Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Interesting details of the Chinese boycott against Japan are contained in a mail report from China through official channels. With reference to the increase of trade since the war, it is admitted by Japanese merchants, says the report, that a great deal of the trade with China will revert to United States and European hands in a few years, particularly of the high grade products.

"What the Japanese fear is a protracted period of 'dumping,'" it is said, "but they do not seem to comprehend the magnitude of the labor question in America and Europe, and its relation to the high price of manufactured articles. The present offers a favorable opportunity for the American and European agents to rebuild a flourishing trade, and yet advantage cannot be taken of the situation, owing to the high price of products of foreign origin, due to greatly increased cost, the limited supply and large markets elsewhere."

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, which was first actively begun last May through the agitation of students and merchants over the Shantung question, seemed for a time as if it would be spasmodic and of short duration, but an organized and systematic movement was inaugurated shortly afterward and this had very definite results, it is reported.

Japanese merchants soon found that their flourishing trade decreased 40 to 50 per cent. This applied to the retailers more than the wholesalers.

An important result of the movement was the stimulus to Chinese manufacture, and it was said the indications were that in the not distant future a considerable portion of the trade in ordinary commodities which the Japanese merchant has held in the past and has captured from the American and European manufacturer during the war will gradually pass from his hands into the hands of the Chinese themselves.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CODE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—In some respects the spirit of industrial unrest has been more pronounced in this State than in any other, yet in the seamen's strike the Adelaide men stood staunchly for arbitration as against direct action. This fact will insure at least a respectful hearing for an important industrial experiment—the "industrial code," which

has been placed before the state Parliament.

For months the state Attorney-General has been conferring with influential leaders on both sides with a view to lessening the distance between class interests and bringing the masters and the men into a more intimate and practical relationship. The result is the new industrial code.

This code is a bold and ambitious effort and its fate will be watched keenly by those in the industrial vortex in every part of Australia. It revises and extends the scope of industrial laws and makes some rather startling changes. The first is the admission of government employees to the arbitration court—a course which, only a comparatively few years ago, would have caused many people to hold up their hands in horror.

The jurisdiction of the court has been enlarged to provide for the settlement of disputes by judicial processes. A state board of industry is to be appointed, consisting of a president, who must be a judge of the Supreme Court, and four commissioners—two from each side. The Minister of Industry is to be associate commissioner. The functions of this board are to schedule and group industries for the purpose of the appointment of industrial tribunals and to recommend the establishment or abolition of tribunals. The board will also declare what is a living wage.

This industrial court can be invoked on the authority of the Minister or of 20 employers, the same number of employees, or a registered association of either with a minimum membership of 20. The code does not give preference to unionists but leaves the employers free to select their own labor—a serious blow at organized unionism.

There is a provision which allows the registrar of the court to grant to a veteran, slow, or inexperienced worker a license to work at a wage lower than that fixed by the court.

A maximum penalty of £500 is set out for lockouts and strikes. When a majority of members of an association are at any time parties to a lockout or a strike, that organization will be deemed to have committed an act of that nature. "Any association of employers or employees," says the code, "which, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of any employers and employees, orders its members to refuse to offer or accept employment, or to continue to employ or be employed, shall be deemed to do an act in the nature of a strike or lockout, according to the nature of the case, whether a lockout or strike actually takes place or not."

The progress of the bill, which contains 375 clauses, will be watched with interest, and perhaps some concern, by great sections of the people throughout the Commonwealth, as it may prove a basis for future extended action along the same lines.

GERMANY AND CANADIAN NICKEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GUELPH, Ontario.—Winding up his political tour of old Ontario at Guelph, Sir William Hearst in the course of his address said that "no more unfair, cruel statement was ever made by any

public man in public life, than that which intimated that the Ontario Government could not be held responsible, to get into Germany to be used against Canadian soldiers. Even if Canadian nickel had reached Germany, the government could not be held responsible, since it had absolutely no control over exportation. The facts, too," he said, "proved conclusively that the British Government which controlled the destination of every pound of Canadian nickel, was satisfied with the precautions taken to prevent Germany getting the metal."

UNBROKEN OPERATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Continuous operation of public utilities is recommended by the Merchants Association to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with a view of ultimately asking Congress to pass a law on the subject. The association holds that the functions of railroads and other public utilities are exercised only by virtue of public authority, solely to provide for imperative public needs, and that the tenure of service of employees, particularly of transportation companies, should be regulated by law so that each person who voluntarily elects to enter such employment shall be legally obligated by contract to continue therein for a specified term.

BUSY SEASON ON ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Mariners in these waters are not looking forward to a late closing of navigation. Last year the closing was exceptionally late, in fact the St. Lawrence River was open all winter to motor boats. The transportation of coal from United States points to Canada is keeping steamers and barges busy this month. This work, with other movement of supplies and the exportation of pulpwood from Quebec to the United States, will keep river and lake vessels busy as long as the weather permits.

JAVA WILL HAVE NO BOLSHEVISM

Agitators Deported From Land Where Men Laborers Receive About 35 Cents a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Bolshevism is not tolerated in Java. Men of Bolshevik tendencies who recently arrived in Java from Europe with the intention of preaching their theories were deported without hesitation. This is the information that W. F. M. de Buy Weniger brings to this country. Mr. Weniger is on a tour of the United States after acting for 17 years as manager of a large rubber, tea, and rice plantation in Java for a British company. The company has 43,000 acres. Thirteen thousand blacks and 38 white men are employed on the plantation. The plantation workers, men, receive about 35 cents a day, and the women laborers 25 cents.

Outside of a strike of railroad men, Java has been singularly free of labor disputes. Mr. Weniger said. Recently, Bolsheviks from Europe attempted to incite native leaders to rebellion but the government quickly curbed their activities by deportation.

The rubber season last year was disappointing, there being but a small demand, according to Mr. Weniger. The planters anticipated Germany and Austria would purchase heavily following the signing of the armistice, but their hopes have been shattered because these countries have no money with which to buy, he said.

Mr. Weniger said that there were 40,000 persons on the island of Java and that it was impossible to raise sufficient rice—the chief food—with which to feed them.

WINE ALLOTMENT REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—The allotment of wine for sacramental use was reduced from five gallons to two gallons monthly, in an amendment to the state prohibition laws passed by the Legislature.

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AMERICANIZATION FOR THE SEMINOLES

Mission to Leave for Indian Reservation in Florida Where an Organized Program of Work Will Be Put in Execution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Preparations are now being made for organized Americanization work among the Seminole Indians of Florida, and a party representing the Southern Baptist Association, led by J. M. Willson Jr. of Kissimmee, Florida, secretary of the National Society of the Friends of the Florida Seminoles, will shortly leave for the Indian reservation there, for the purpose of selecting a site suitable for their work. Mrs. Willson, writer of Indian tales, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor while she was visiting in this city of the efforts being made by her and Mr. Willson to see justice done to the Indians in Florida.

"The association is sending the first 'civil mission' ever given to the Florida Seminoles," she said. "It is planning to teach them industrial work and cattle raising. The cattle will be furnished by the government, of course. Later, when they are ready for it, certain fundamentals of Christianity will be explained to them, but no ritual will be taught, since the Indians do not understand our varied creeds. The first thing that is needed, however, is to convince them that the white people do not want to harm them, for they have been so mistreated in the past that they do not trust us as a nation."

"The association plans to make American citizens of the Seminoles, by teaching them the essentials of citizenship at community centers built on the chosen site. Indian preachers from Oklahoma will be brought there to talk to them, since they will listen more readily to them than to the whites. A great deal of patient work will be required, however, in order to break down their present antagonism to us as a race—an antagonism which has been built upon their years of bitter sufferings. For just as rapidly as the Indian has worked part of the impenetrable marshes of the Everglades into a habitable spot to live in the white man has pushed him out of his home, back into the swamp where he had to begin again. This has been going on for years, and they have been quite powerless to resist. It was not until 1917, after four unsuccessful attempts on previous occasions, that a bill granting them 100,000 acres of Big Cypress forever was finally passed by Congress. This grant was one-eighth of the land that the original bill provided them, but we were glad to get that. Little could then be done to improve it because of the war, but now it is being fenced in by the Indians, and the government is paying them for the work."

"The Indians have a high sense of honor and respect the unbiased truth. Their word may be counted upon absolutely. They are too proud to beg and scorn to steal, and so often live in want. Their moral code is so high that the government has been allowing them to settle whatever abuses of it have occurred, since they are rare and are punishable by death. Frank L. Brandon, a half-breed Indian, who was appointed by the government in charge of the Florida Indian Commission, works among them and has probably done more for his people than any other official. The National Society for the Friends of the Florida Indian and other organizations work constantly to enlist sympathy for this people in order to improve their present condition."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, October 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co., 181 Essex St.

Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmal of Chicago Catalogue House, 1000 N. Dearborn.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—Danato Selen; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson; United States.

Havana, Cuba—Ramon Balsera; United States.

Havana, Cuba—V. Perez; United States.

Havana, Cuba—Vicente Pizarro; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr., of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Touraine.

Macon, Ga.—L. Waxbaum of Waxbaum & Bros.; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodhart & Co.; Touraine.

Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Grimsrud of Wolf Bros. Co.; Art Club.

New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

Petersburg, Va.—W. A. Ruffin of Augustus Wright Shoe Co.; United States.

Ponce, P. R.—J. Colon; United States.

Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.

Porto Rico—M. Portello; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern of Stern Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Rochester, N. Y.—D. J. Burke; United States.

San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. Garlick; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. Levy of F. Levy Co.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. Mathes; United States.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foss Schultze & Co.; Parker.

Washington, D. C.—Edwin Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co.; Essex.

Waterville, Me.—J. A. Foster; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 146 Essex Street, Boston.

WASHINGTON CAR FARES RAISED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A seven-cent street-car fare with four tickets for a quarter, effective for

six months from November, unless otherwise changed, has been granted the street railway companies of Washington by the governing authorities of the District of Columbia. The two-cent charge for intercompany transfers also was retained. The present fare is five cents with a two-cent charge for all transfers.

THEATERS

Sothern and Marlowe in "Hamlet"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Shakespeare's "Hamlet," presented in E. H. Sothern's and Julia Marlowe's season at the Shubert Theater, New York; week of October 12, 1919. The cast:

Claudius V. L. Granville
Hamlet Mr. Sothern
Polonius Frank Peters
Laertes Henry Stanford
Horatio Frederick Lewis
Rosencrantz Vernon Kelso
Guildenstern Boyd Clarke
Marcellus Colville Dunn
Bernardo Boyd Clarke
Francisco Arthur Ames
Reynaldo Charles J. Sims
Eric Vernon Kelso
First Player Colville Dunn
Second Player C. P. Heaton
First Gravedigger Rowland Buckstone
Second Gravedigger Leon Cunningham
Ghost Alma Kruger
Gertrude Miss Kruger
Ophelia Miss Marlowe
Player Queen Norah Lamson

NEW YORK, New York—Except for a certain touch of modernness in the treatment of scenery and a comparatively prodigious supply of music, the Sothern and Marlowe production of "Hamlet" is much like the usual first-class thing in the Shakespearean theater. The players in the minor parts are competent for their duties, and all in all the show is a good money's worth, even at a \$3 scale of prices.

Mr. Sothern, notwithstanding a somewhat monotonous style of declamation, succeeds in giving an extraordinary illusion of naturalness and actuality to the rôle of the Prince of Denmark. His work goes far to prove that the surest way for an artist to attain simplicity and directness of expression is to take up his task with a scholar's zeal and thoroughness. His readings of the great soliloquies and of the lines upon Yorick hold a wealth of implied comment in rise and fall of

voice, in shading of tone, and in gradation of emphasis. One is almost aware of hearing marginal notes on the text as well as the text itself.

Miss Marlowe gives a vivid portrait of Ophelia, finding individuality for the character quite outside its immediate reactions to the character of the hero. One feels that the daughter of Polonius is in the play by her own

father on July 17, 1909, "when the country summarily ejected his parent from the throne for his innumerable misdeeds, which culminated in the turning of his heavy artillery on the Persian Houses of Parliament."

They can stand a great deal in that country, but a policy of this nature overstepped the mark. So the Shah, his father, withdrew into exile, but he did not retire for long; for no sooner had his son come to the throne than he promptly started an invasion of the country, operating himself along the southern part of the Caspian, and, therefore, to the northeast of Teheran. At the same time, Salar-ed-Dowla, a well known local leader, started an insurrection in the Tabriz district in the west. After an effort, the son conclusively defeated the father, though it took him nearly all the loan of between one and two millions sterling which had just been advanced by the Imperial Bank of Persia for the development of his country.

Since then the exiled Shah has apparently relapsed into obscurity, from which he would never have emerged if he had not had a certain amount of Russian good will in his doing.

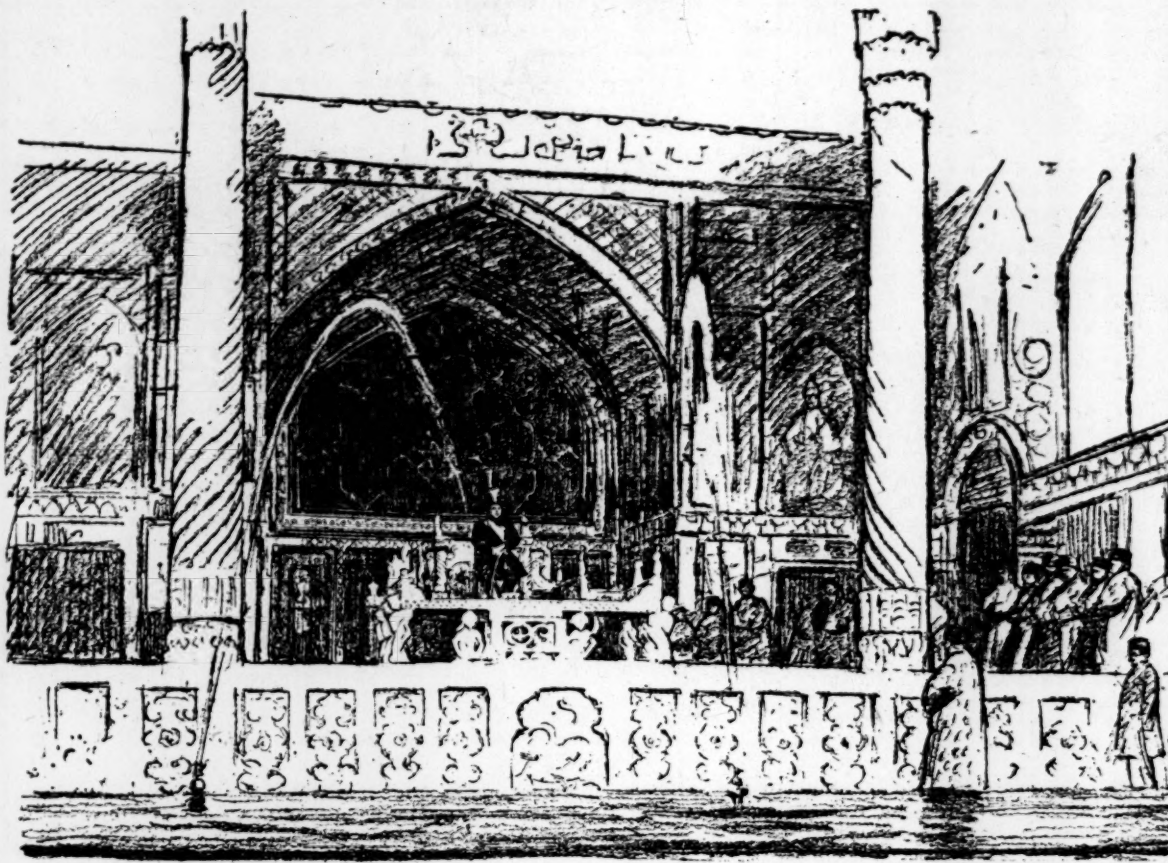
For five years the boy was under a regency, the first regent being Azad-ul-Mulk, a member of the royal Kadgar family; and the second Nazir-ul-Mulk, a statesman of authority who was well known in Europe. He was very carefully brought up. Educated in Teheran, mostly by the aid of foreign professors, he speaks French and Russian fluently, and in addition, of course, to his own language has a knowledge of English. The study of history always attracted him, while now, like many eastern rulers, he has not been content with merely passive existence.

An Outdoor Enthusiast

The Shah has gone through military training, his instructors having been young Persians who had been attached to the French Army and afterward returned to their own country. Sport he always liked; he is a good tennis player, and used frequently to figure on the court at the British Legation at Teheran. On one occasion Sir George Barclay, the then

British Minister, obtained some special racquets for him from England. He is a good amateur photographer, is fond of riding, and recently, to encourage open-air sports among his own people, he founded the Imperial Sport Club, placing at its disposal a piece of land in the vicinity of Teheran styled Eyschabad. It is the intention there to enjoy polo playing and presumably all other out-of-door pastimes. Fencing is also practised at the club. As this sporting innovation is decidedly novel in Persia, it is worth while quoting the exact words of the Shah in giving the ground, namely, that it was because "he had at heart the progress of sport and the physical and moral development of his subjects."

In appearance the Shah is of medium height and stout. Possessed of very remarkable intelligence, quick of perception, courteous of demeanor, he is very popular among his own subjects, the more so as he has always acted on strictly constitutional lines. It was unfortunate that the great war broke out immediately after he had succeeded to the throne at the age of 15, for he was crowned on July 21, 1915. As a result, his country was in almost constant confusion. It always suffers from a certain amount of internal effervescence, more especially when economic conditions are bad; but in the great war Persia spent its time in struggling against becoming a pawn, either on the one side or the other. For a long time the enemy seemed to have been carrying it all their own way, but the outspoken action of the Shah—accepting openly and without reservations the offers of good will on the part of Russia and England—materially cleared the air. The outlook, consequently, is now good.



Ahmed Mirza on his marble throne in the palace at Teheran

THE YOUNG PERSIAN RULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the Shah-in-Shah, is the great-grandson of Nazir-ed-Din, the first famous potentate who used frequently to visit Europe, and who was wont to enjoy himself, in so doing, enormously. The present boy has never been outside his own dominions. Few kings have ever had a more disturbed career than he since his accession to the throne. Born on Jan. 20, 1898, he succeeded his

British Minister, obtained some special racquets for him from England. He is a good amateur photographer, is fond of riding, and recently, to encourage open-air sports among his own people, he founded the Imperial Sport Club, placing at its disposal a piece of land in the vicinity of Teheran styled Eyschabad. It is the intention there to enjoy polo playing and presumably all other out-of-door pastimes. Fencing is also practised at the club. As this sporting innovation is decidedly novel in Persia, it is worth while quoting the exact words of the Shah in giving the ground, namely, that it was because "he had at heart the progress of sport and the physical and moral development of his subjects."

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Persian Diplomacy

Obviously the young ruler has personality. The foreign ministers like him, for he has always acted very straightforwardly; they have invariably trusted in what he says.

Much of the success of Persia is due to the ability of its diplomatist abroad, to whom the credit of acting honestly and straightforwardly is admittedly due; but the personality of the Shah is the main factor in the situation created by the new Anglo-Persian treaty. One of the chief authors of the treaty is Prince Nosrat-ed-Dowla, the new Foreign Minister of Persia, a son of Prince Farman-Farma, Governor of the Fars. The Minister is regarded as one of the coming men in Persia. He lived in Paris for a long time, where he took his degree of doctor of law, and he then came to England to study the language, which he speaks quite well. He was first of all Undersecre-

tary to the Ministry of Justice, then Minister of Justice himself in two cabinets, giving up the post only about two months ago, when he was appointed Foreign Minister. Nosrat-ed-Dowla has never filled any diplomatic post outside his own country, except that when he was in Paris he held the rank of the Hon. Attaché to the legation. His younger brother, Prince Mohammed-ed-Hussain, is accompanying the Shah on his visit to Europe as aide-de-camp. Prince Mohammed studied in Russia, where under the old Imperial régime he was a member of the Corps des Pages. It might be added that one of the sons of the Foreign Minister is about to enter Harrow School.

The palace of the Shah of Persia, which is best known to westerners, is in Teheran; although he has smaller palaces all over the country. It is really a collection of buildings of various types, all situated in a large garden walled off, in accordance with eastern custom, from the surroundings. Some of these buildings are modern, a few relatively old, and a few quite old.

The policy of modernization has been followed since the visit of the Shah Nazr-ed-din to Europe; he brought back with him an affection for western comfort which other shahs have adopted. As it was not always easy to remodel the old buildings, they constructed new ones; though in keeping with the original types so far as the number of stories—two—and the general scheme of architecture were concerned. On the whole it may be said that the palace does not possess the special attractiveness which is

usually associated with buildings of this kind in the Orient.

There are exceptions; one of them is the Marble Palace, in which is the historic Marble Throne. On the occasion of the ceremony of the Sulaam, the Shah, seated on the Marble Throne, holds a sort of durbar at which the chief officials and the favored members of the public attend to wish him "Peace be with you." By the side of the throne stand various officials of the household, and against the wall the members of the Cabinet. In this Marble Palace about 12 ceremonies are held every year, some being of a purely state nature, others coinciding with religious festivals, though never purely religious functions.

Although the palace is not very old, it is certainly interesting. In front of the raised platform of white marble, on which the throne is placed, there is running right across the building a piece of ornamental water in which fountains are playing. This water does not quite come up to the parapet of the platform, since there is a narrow passage between the two. Behind the throne there is a wide background of glass mirrors; indeed, all the roof is of glass, not composed of large pieces but of innumerable inset smaller fragments. In this palace the Shah receives all special visitors and holds all functions of state.

SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, New Hampshire—At a meeting of the savings bank section of the New Hampshire Bankers Association at Lancaster, James O. Lyford, chairman of the bank commission, discussed the subject of dividend rates of New Hampshire savings banks. For the year ending June 30, 1919, the gain in savings deposits was nearly \$7,000,000. With the exception of the years 1890 and 1917, the increase for the year 1919 was the largest in the history of the State. "This increase was the more remarkable," said the speaker, "for the reason that it occurred during the period of the last two Liberty Loan drives."

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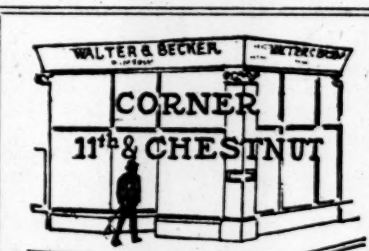
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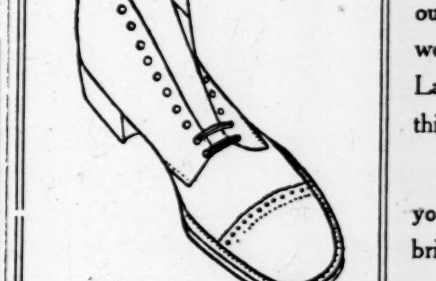
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GENERAL BUSINESS EXTREMELY ACTIVE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The First National Bank of Boston says in its monthly review of business conditions:

General business continues extremely active, with profitable returns, as indicated in reports from all parts of the country. Industrial concerns are sold well ahead—wholesale distributors are doing a large business, and retail houses report that public buying shows no diminution. This buying is not confined to the necessities, but dealers in luxuries find an unusual demand for these articles, even at the extremely high prices that prevail.

This fact furnishes a complete refutation of the allegation that the high cost of living is causing suffering and compels severe economy, especially as it is the general testimony that the greater part of this buying comes from the wage-earners.

We will be called upon to supply the needs of Europe for a long time to come, until conditions there assume their normal course and industries are in a position to produce enough to fill domestic needs. It will be a considerably later date before these foreign industries are in a position to export any large amount of products to compete with industries in the United States, and the menace of foreign competition is not immediate.

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THREE OPINIONS ON
RAILROAD CONTROL

Counsel for Employees, Representative of Executives, and Member of Interstate Commerce Commission Debate Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Three views of the best method for future conduct of the railroads of the country were advanced in a triangular debate before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Whittier Hall on Saturday night. The projectors of the various methods were Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the organized railway employees of America; T. de Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and Clarence M. Woolley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Plumb's plea was virtually a defense of his own plan in which he argued for operation of the roads by a corporation created for public service and not for profit, a corporation to be controlled by a board of directors formed on a tripartite basis, one-third representing the public, one-third the employees, and the other third the management, selected by the public and the employees.

"We shall say to this corporation," said Mr. Plumb, "use your skill and be economical, so that one-half of the saving from the roads shall go to you as a dividend and the other go to the public in the reduced cost of transportation." He said that the control of the railroads under the provisions of his plan could be accomplished "in five minutes." Deploping present labor conditions and the demands for increased wages he said that labor's demands for a radical departure in railroad management came through a realization of the endless chain that wage increases were following.

No Increase in Real Wages

"Any increase in wages," he said, "is always charged with a profit against the consumer. Many of the labor leaders begin to realize that they as producers must extend protection to themselves as consumers. Labor is in an anomalous condition when with more money in its pockets it goes out and finds that the cost of living has soared higher than its increase."

Mr. Cuyler, devoting a portion of his time to an attack on the Plumb plan, expressed the opinion that it was "government ownership of the worst character," and that labor would be the virtual owner of the roads. "Private ownership and initiative," he said, "must be preserved, that a fair return may be made to those who own the properties. We have in our plan provided for what is known as the transportation board, the object being to obtain the men of highest character and ability for this important position."

He then stated that it was his opinion, on the authority of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, that the lines would probably go back to their original owners on New Year's Day. He also stated that by the time government control had ended Congress would, in his opinion, evolve a plan to remedy the railroad situation which would "merit and meet the highest public approval." Offering incidentally a defense of Congress, he said, "I do not share the general scorn of Congress. I believe the present body, Democrats and Republicans alike, are trying to do everything that is constructively for the good of the Nation."

Labor Is Criticized

Mr. Cuyler also criticized labor for its insistence, as he put it, in making the wage of the employee the first consideration, irrespective of the general conditions of the country or wages paid in other occupations. He also said he did not believe the great body of employees would endorse the Plumb plan if it were put to them squarely and intelligently.

Mr. Woolley devoted the greater portion of his time to a defense of government ownership of railroads and said the Nation should be grateful for the fact that the government took over the systems while the country was at war. His explanation of the loss of money the roads suffered during the war was the natural result of the conflict, when the first aim was to transport troops and matériel. He urged patience in dealing with the subject and advised delay in making any change until the country had entirely recovered from the economic chaos of war.

"If the railroads are turned back to their owners," he said, "freight rates will rise and the cost of living will rise. In that case, Europe when it recovers will be able to undersell us on every commodity."

PLANS TO IMPROVE
JAIL ARE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a report to the Mayor of Boston, the Finance Commission protests against a proposed expenditure of approximately \$250,000 for alterations in the Charles Street Jail to provide in part a small hospital, a recreation hall and dining room and better receiving quarters for the inmates. The question of the necessity of the proposed improvements has been agitated for a number of years.

"The commission," says the report, "in the light of the bids received for the alterations and improvements and the great cost of other improvements not included in the present plans, the total being greatly in excess of the original estimates, believes that these expensive alterations and improvements should not be made at this time, because of the present high tax rate, because of all classes of municipal employees for larger rates of compen-

sation, and the almost inevitable increase in the tax rate.

"The commission believes that the proposed improvements, though desirable, are not so imperative as to justify the expenditure of the large sum necessary at this critical time in the financial situation of the city. It also believes that a comprehensive study should be made of all the penal institutions of the county before investing so large a sum in the present jail, which at best will be only patch-work and may become valueless if the present structure should be torn down."

The commission recommends that the additional loan of \$140,000 be not authorized, and that the loan of \$132,500 already issued be not expended.

NO FREIGHT RATE
RISE, SAYS MR. HINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Freight rates will not be increased under the war powers of President Wilson prior to the return of the railroads to private operation, as asked by executives of the roads, so Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said in the course of a visit of inspection of terminals here. He denied there had been any inordinate expense connected with the operation of the railroads under federal control and said the systems would go back to the owners at the end of the year in practically as good condition as before the war. In a statement Mr. Hines said:

"If the Railroad Administration deemed it expedient to increase rates for its benefit, increases it would make in order to pay expenses of unified operation of all railroads in the country might be different from increases necessary to protect separate railroads or territorial groups of roads in different parts of the country."

Mr. Hines' investigation disclosed a serious shortage of freight cars to move coal from docks here over the northwest. Experts estimate 2000 cars daily necessary to handle the coal traffic alone, while fewer than 1000 are available for service.

BUDGET RISE NOT
DUE TO DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Discussion of this city's tentative budget, calling for expenditure of more than \$316,000,000, has included mention of the loss of liquor taxes. In some quarters there is a tendency to charge the \$68,495,992 increase in the budget to prohibition, but Andrew B. Wood, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was not likely that the city administration would try to place responsibility for this increase on prohibition.

"There are so many reasons for the budget increase," said Mr. Wood, "and the loss of excise taxes is so comparatively small, that prohibitionists feel sure that common sense will prevent the liquor interests from trying to persuade the people that the increases are due to the closing of the saloons."

"The city revenue from liquor taxes for the year ending on September 30 last was \$13,277,515, an amount so small, comparatively speaking, as to be almost negligible."

QUESTION OF WOMEN
AS Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shall women retain a permanent place in the Young Men's Christian Association to serve as canteen and social workers in the home buildings as they served in the huts in France? That is one of the questions to be decided at the fortieth international convention of the Associations of North America to be held at Detroit, November 19 to 23. A special commission on the conservation of war values is to report on the matter. This group, of which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is a member, is considering following London's successful example in using men and women "Y" workers on the streets to give information and invite lone soldiers and tempted young men to a wholesome good time. The use of the army type "Y" but in industrial centers is also to be discussed.

Eight other commissions and committees are to report on various subjects and Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the association, believes that this will be the most important convention yet held.

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EDUCATION BILL
AIMS EXPLAINED

Hugh S. Magill, of National Education Association, Declares Measure Would Not Place Control in Federal Government

The following article is the first of two prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Hugh S. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, in defense of the so-called Smith-Towner Educational Bill, now before the Congress of the United States. The measure, introduced in duplicate, in the Senate by Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, and in the House of Representatives by Horace M. Mann (R.), Representative from Iowa, provides for establishment of a Department of Education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and authorizes the appropriation of \$100,000,000 by the federal government to encourage the states in promotion of education. It is the contention of Mr. Magill that the bill would not give the national government control of education. The articles are published in the interest of a full discussion of the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Smith-Towner Educational Bill now before Congress, introduced in the House, by Congressman Horace Mann Towner of Iowa, and known as H. R. 7, and in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and known as S. 1017, establishes a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet and authorizes the appropriation of \$100,000,000 by the federal government to encourage the states in the promotion of education.

Of the \$100,000,000 authorized to be appropriated, \$7,500,000 is for the removal of illiteracy; \$7,500,000 for the Americanization of foreigners; \$50,000,000 for the partial payment of teachers' salaries and the promotion of public education generally, particularly rural communities; \$20,000,000 for the promotion of physical education, including health and sanitation; and \$15,000,000 for the training of teachers.

The bill provides that a state must furnish an equal amount for each of the purposes named in order to receive its share of these appropriations. There is a specific provision "that all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of the state." All funds allotted to a state must be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of the state. Under the provisions of the bill, state autonomy and local control of education are most carefully preserved.

What benefits will accrue from a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet? In the first place, it does not mean that the federal government proposes to assume the control and administration of education. Such an attempt would be clearly unconstitutional, nor would it be for the best interests of our public schools. The schools must be kept in close touch with the people whom they serve and be subject to their immediate supervision and control. The federal government can set up standards and show why such standards should be accepted, but the authority of final decision in all educational matters must remain in the states, where it is placed by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Recognition of Education
The establishment of a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet will give to education the recognition which it justly deserves because of its vital importance from the standpoint of national welfare. Through such a department the federal government could promote education, as it has promoted other great interests over which it does not have control. Examples of promotion without control are found in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor.

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ment of Agriculture and the Department of Labor.

When our government was established it was decided, after very careful deliberation, to place the administration of the different departments when created under officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. At first there were but three such departments, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of War. The heads of these three departments, together with Washington, were his immediate advisers and came to be known as the President's Cabinet.

History of Cabinet

In 1798 Congress established the Department of the Navy, and a fifth Cabinet office was created. In 1829 the Postmaster-General was elevated in rank and made a member of President Jackson's Cabinet. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to take charge of Indian affairs, which had been under the control of the War Department, and of the public lands, which had been under the Treasury Department. To this new department were assigned also the Pension Office from the War Department, the Patent Office from the State Department, and several other bureaus.

These seven Cabinet members were each in charge of a department which administered affairs over which the federal government had absolute control under the provisions of the Constitution. It was thought then that there would be no further additions to the President's Cabinet. In 1862 the Bureau of Agriculture was created, and a few years later the Bureau of Education. It was soon recognized that agriculture could not obtain the recognition which its importance in relation to national welfare justified without being represented in the President's Cabinet, thereby being enabled to obtain directly the attention of Congress. Accordingly, the agricultural interests of the country started a movement for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet at its head.

Agriculture Department Cited

The opponents of this movement argued that inasmuch as the federal government had not been granted authority by the Constitution to control agriculture it was illogical, if not unconstitutional, to create such a department. Those who favored the creation of the department conceded that the federal government could not control agriculture, and frankly stated that they did not wish such control. But they claimed that it was within the province of the National Government to promote agriculture, and that because of the importance of the subject from a national standpoint agriculture should receive such recognition and promotion. The Department of Agriculture was created in 1889, the federal government thereby establishing a precedent for national recognition and promotion without national control.

MEDALS GIVEN SALVATION ARMY
NEW YORK, New York—The Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service was conferred on Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army at one of the meetings held today by the eastern congress of that organization here. About 150 Salvation Army workers who had toiled among the soldiers in the front line trenches were presented with bronze medals.

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Fancy Lace Pleatings, \$2.50 and \$2.95 a yard.
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ANTI-PROFITEERING
BILL IS PREPARED

Attorney-General of the State of Maine to Present Measure Designed to Prevent Exorbitant Prices for Food and Rent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Prevention of profiteering and hoarding of the necessities in the State of Maine is the object of a measure prepared by Guy H. Sturgis, Attorney-General, for presentation in the next session of the Legislature.

The act provides that whoever willfully destroys or permits preventable waste in the production, manufacture, storage, or distribution of any necessities of life in order to enhance the price or restrict the supply, or hoards, exacts, or demands an unjust or unreasonable profit in the sale or exchange or for the handling of any necessity of life, or in any way aids or abets, shall be punished by a fine not more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The act does not apply to any farmer, gardener, horticulturist, dairyman, stockman or other agriculturist with respect to the farm products produced or raised on land owned, leased, or cultivated by them.

The term "necessities of life" is defined as including food for human consumption, food for domestic animals, wearing apparel, shoes, building materials, gas and electricity for light, heat and power, fuel of all kinds, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, together with tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production or manufacture of the same.

Under the provision of the act all rents or charges for the occupancy of any building or any part of it, rented or hired for dwelling purposes, shall be reasonable and just. Recovery of damages is made permissible under the proposed law and violations are made punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by such fine and imprisonment.

The act requires the Attorney-General to investigate all violations, all contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce and all monopolies and gives him authority to summons witnesses and compel the production of books and papers relating to any matter under investigation.

ARIZONA SLAB OF CHALCEDONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—Arizona is to have a memorial slab of a novel character in the Washington Monument at Washington, District of Columbia.

Gotham Red Stripe Silk Hose
for Women

of the same quality as Gotham Gold Stripe but not full-fashioned—having a mock seam which makes them appear to be.

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Jumbia. The material will be petrified wood (chalcedony) from the petrified forest in northwest Arizona, near Holbrook. This forest is under strict governmental supervision, and material for the slab could be secured only by permission from the general land office and national park service. The material is extremely hard, practically being agate, and can be cut only by special tools. The slab will be engraved with the great seal of the State and the word "Arizona."

COOPERATIVE STORES
IN CHICAGO PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken definite steps toward the establishment of a system of cooperative stores in Chicago to be operated under the Rochdale cooperative plan. Following action by the federation in August, a committee of 15 has been appointed to carry on the work of forming a permanent organization.

This committee has recommended that each labor union in the city aid in recruiting members for the new organization. An initiation fee of \$3 will be charged each member, which fee is to be used for organization purposes, and shares of stock will be sold at \$10 each. The permanent organization will be formed at a meeting to be held October 26.

PROGRESS IN NEGRO
EDUCATION IN SOUTH

HAMPTON, Virginia—The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at its recent meeting in Orangeburg, South Carolina, elected John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Virginia, president. A resolution was adopted noting a general increase in the interest in Negro education in the southern states as is shown in the encouraging growth in the number of new modern and well-equipped school buildings now appearing in southern cities; in the growing interest in better-trained teachers; in the tendency to increase teachers' salaries; and in the evident intention, especially illustrated in North Carolina, to provide high schools for Negro youth at public expense.

It was not believed at the department that the exchange of ratifications would take place this week, but later information from Paris may change this opinion. Unless the change takes place by October 31, the international labor conference cannot be held in Washington.

CHAPLAINS ON TRANSPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An army chaplain must accompany every transport carrying more than 200 soldiers, the Secretary of War has instructed officials of the Hoboken embarkation headquarters.

TROOP MOVEMENTS
TO BE DEFERRED

American Soldiers Will Take No Part in Enforcing Peace Treaty Until Its Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Explicit announcements were made yesterday by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, that the United States troops would not be used to carry out any provisions of the Peace Treaty, and that no representatives would be named for the United States upon the various commissions provided for in the Treaty prior to ratification of the Treaty by the United States Senate. As the plebiscite to be held in Silesia is a provision of the Treaty, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, stated, the 5000 United States soldiers now en route to the occupied zone in Germany will not be sent to Silesia until the Treaty is ratified, and not then if any reservations are adopted by the Senate which forbid the use of United States troops in Silesia or elsewhere. However, any duty required under the terms of the armistice, he explained, would be performed by United States troops.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty at Paris by three of the principal allied powers, several commissions will come into being for the purpose of the carrying out of certain obligations of the Treaty. American representatives will keep in close touch with these commissions. It was said at the State Department, although until the Treaty is ratified they cannot take part, officially, in their sittings.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CLOTH
SHORTAGE SEEN

Demand for Goods Is Far in Excess of the Production With the Result That Prices Are Higher Than Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Events in the primary cloth markets during the last two or three weeks have convinced even the most conservative dealers that it is useless to buck a market which is so absolutely relentless as the present upward movement in cotton goods. It may be all right to dwell on the reduced consumption that is quite certain to result from the very much higher prices. It may be well even to remember that the export demand will encounter very serious obstacles in the difficulty of arranging financial credits to pay for goods bought in America. But most dealers in cotton goods, especially during the last week, have been rapidly coming to the conclusion that they had not given proper weight, in forming their conclusion, to the stupendous need for cotton textiles and the enormous shortage that exists as a result of the war. The fact that they did not take into serious consideration, and which they are now realizing, is that the present rate of production of cotton goods is not sufficient to keep up with the current consumption, considering the shortage that has to be made up.

Shorter hours, which alone is responsible for cutting production at least 10 per cent, failure to keep up the normal increase in spinning capacity during the war, and the actual destruction of machinery during the conflict, combine to give a producing capacity that is utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the world today. Furthermore, the reduced capacity of the manufacturers of cotton machinery brings about a condition which makes it impossible to increase rapidly the spinning capacity of the world.

Five-Year Shortage

Those who have made a careful survey of the situation predict a shortage of cotton goods for at least five years, and possibly for a full decade. It will take that time, they declare, for the world to catch up with its consumption. These facts have been borne in on cotton goods buyers during the last few days, as they saw prices for all kinds of cotton goods soaring upward despite all they could do.

Gray goods markets have once more reached super-war prices and the big printers, much against their will, have been compelled to go into the market again and cover their late winter and spring needs regardless of price levels. Mills have been more willing, during the last week to accept commitments running into the new year and fairly heavy orders have been taken by Fall River manufacturers for goods to be delivered throughout the first third of 1920. Southern mills have gone even farther ahead than this, tempted by the high prices available, and some are sold up for nearly a year ahead. In fact, some of the big manufacturers have sold their entire product up to March, 1921.

Fine cotton goods made from combed yarns have been even harder to buy than have the print cloth yarn constructions. It has been not only a question of price but of getting the mills to accept the orders. The extremely unfavorable turn taken by the raw cotton markets, and the practical certainty that there will be not only a shortage of extra staple cotton but that the grades will be so poor that most fine goods mills would not use them in normal times—all this has had a very big effect on the fine goods market. Mills have been more willing to sell goods than formerly for they believe it will be easier to cover their orders with fairly good cotton now than it will be later in the season. On the other hand they are demanding prices based on the new level of raw cotton values and a great many buyers have been unwilling as yet to meet such prices.

Yarns Much Higher

Yarns have also felt the effect of the rapidly rising cotton market and prices demanded have been considerably higher than they were a week ago. Not only that, but some of the finer combed numbers requiring especially high grade cotton have been almost impossible to obtain at any price. For the medium combed numbers spinners have been willing to sell more freely provided their price ideas were met, the reason for this attitude being the better opportunities of obtaining their cotton now.

Neither spinners nor cloth makers are at all inclined to concede much in the way of prices, not only because they feel they do not have to, but because they do not dare to. The time for the expiration of the present wage agreement is not far off and no one knows upon what basis the labor costs for the next period will be settled. The raw cotton situation, too, is such that almost anything can happen in the way of price advances, while times are so abnormal that even the mill that has bought its cotton for future delivery does not feel any too sure that satisfactory delivery will be made.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives the live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended October 18:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	122,991	114,079	176,189
Cattle	87,965	82,848	97,191
Sheep	166,152	185,291	126,216
Total	369,110	382,218	400,596

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Am Can	64	65 1/2	64 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2
Am Int Corp	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
Am Loco	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Am Smelters	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Am Sugar	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	100	100 1/2	100
Am Woolen	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2
Atchafalaya	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Atl O & W I	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2
Am Ship & C	47	47 1/2	47
Anacosta	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2
Bait & Ohio	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Bald Loco	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2
Beth Steel B	104	105 1/2	104 1/2
Cen Leather	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Chandler	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2
C M & St P	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Chino	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Corn Products	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Cruickshank Steel	232	233 1/2	232
Cuba Cane	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Cuba Cane Pfd	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
Fisk Rubber	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2
Gen Electric	169 1/2	170 1/2	169 1/2
Gen Motors	305	306 1/2	305
Goodrich	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
Inspiration	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Int Marine	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
Int M Mar Pfd	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Mex Pet	251 1/2	252 1/2	251 1/2
Midvale	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Mo Pacific	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Central	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
No Pacific	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Pan Am Pet	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Penn Arrow	99	100 1/2	99
Reading	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Rep I & Steel	100	101 1/2	100
Roy D of N Y	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
Sinclair	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Union Pacific	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Studebaker	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2
Texas Co	284	285 1/2	284
Tex & Pacific	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Trans Oil	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
U S Rubber	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Copper	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
Westinghouse	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2
Wills-Over	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
Total sales	1,888,100 shares.		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS			
	Open	High	Low
Lib 2 1/2s	106.50	106.50	106.48
Lib 3 1/2s	95.25	95.25	95.20
Lib 4 1/2s	93.75	93.75	93.70
Lib 5 1/2s	95.50	95.50	95.45
Lib 6 1/2s	93.80	93.80	93.75
Lib 7 1/2s	94.40	94.40	94.35
Lib 8 1/2s	95.60	95.60	95.55
Lib 9 1/2s	96.60	96.60	96.55
Lib 10 1/2s	97.60	97.60	97.55

FOREIGN BONDS			
	Open	High	Low
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	1919	1919	1919
Un King 5 1/2s	1921	1921	1921
Un King 5 1/2s	1927	1927	1927

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10
Allied Packers	59	60
Am Tire Stores	17	18
Amer Safety Razor	17 1/2	18
Clinton Wire	40	42
Commonwealth Pet	48	51
Corden & Co	10 1/2	11 1/2
Emerson	7	7 1/2
General Asphalt	142	144 1/2
Glenrock	3 1/2	4
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Heysden Chem	9 1/2	9 1/2
Houston Oil	155	156 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hupp Motors	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ind Packing	28 1/2	29
Iceland Oil	7 1/2	8 1/2
Janbo	10	10 1/2
Loew Inc	37 1/2	38
Loft Inc	20 1/2	20 1/2
Louisiana Co	65	66
Merritt	25 1/2	26
Orin Steel	42 1/2	43 1/2
Overland Tire	27 1/2	28 1/2
Pearless	48	48 1/2
Phillips Pet	79 1/2	80
Pressman T & R	8	8
Queen Oil	8	8
Salt Creek	54	54
Sapulpa Ref	83 1/2	84 1/2
Shell Transport	78 1/2	79 1/2
Sherrill	16	16 1/2
Sinms Petrol	39 1/2	40
Submarine Boat	17 1/2	18
United States Stm	7 1/2	7 1/2
United Picture	18	19
Vanadium Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2
White Eagle Oil	25 1/2	26
White Oil	57 1/2	58

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23 1/2	24 1/2
Eureka Pipe	162	165
Galena Signal	108	110
Galena Signal pref	108	110
International Pet	34 1/2	35
Northern Pipe	108	112
Penn-Mex Fuel	80	83
White Eagle Oil	25 1/2	26
S O of Cal	265	267
S O of Ohio	525	550

FISHER BODY OHIO
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fisher Body Ohio Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$10,500,000.

TAX FREE
SULLIVAN
MACHINERY CO.

Capital Stock
No Bonds
No Preferred Stock
Net QUICK Assets
\$135 Per Share

Send for dividend record and full details.

EARNEST E. SMITH & CO.
Specialists in New England Securities
52 Devonshire St., Boston
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

HIGH YIELD FOR
RAILWAY STOCKS

Average More Than 7 Per Cent for Twenty Dividend Paying Roads—Market Prices Are Lower Than a Year Ago

NEW YORK, New York—The average yield from common stocks of 20 representative dividend-paying railroads as of October 14 was 7.04 per cent, compared with the average at high prices for 1918 of 6.39 per cent and 4.99 per cent in 1916.

The figures show the trend of railroad stocks since the cessation of hostilities. Stocks which in 1918 were selling at high figures for that year in November, when the armistice was concluded and peace in sight, are still well below those figures, even after nearly a year from the ending of the war. This would indicate that stocks of the roads, while they continue in government hands, have not justified the boom which they enjoyed in 1918 on the theory that they were "peace stocks."

As compared with 1916, Southern Pacific alone shows a decrease in yield from the low return of that year, amounting to one-fifth of 1 per cent. The increase for the other 19 roads as of October 14 over the low returns for 1916 averages 2.17 per cent.

The price of leading railroad common stocks on October 14, yield, high price of 1918 and 1916 and yield at those prices follow:

Stock	Yld.	High	Yld.	High
Atchafalaya (6%)	6.59	99 1/2	6.01	108 1/2
Atl Coast L (7%) (a)	7.29	108	6.48	126
B R & P (b)	7.25	80	6.25	100
Can Pac (10%)	6.62	174 1/2	5.71	183 1/2
Ches & Ohio (4%)	6.7	62 1/2	6.41	71
Chi & N West (7%)	7.54	107	6.53	131 1/2
Del & Hudson (9)	8.57	119 1/2	7.51	158
Great Northern (7%)	8.09	106 1/2	6.58	127 1/2
Illinois Central (7%)	6.78	112 1/2	6.23	147 1/2
Lehigh Valley (6%)	7.07	65 1/2	7.86	87 1/2
Louis & Nash (7%) (d)	6.52	124 1/2	5.61	140
M S T & S M (7%)	7.95	97 1/2	7.17	154 1/2
N Y Central (5%)	6.8	84 1/2	5.9	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western (7%)	6.78	112 1/2	6.23	147 1/2
Northern Pacific (7%)	8.04	108	6.68	118 1/2
Pennsylvania (6%)	6.92	50 1/2	5.98	60
P C C & St L (e)	6.34	56 1/2	7.69	88
Reading (8%)	4.87	96 1/2	4.1	115 1/2
Southern Pacific (6%)	5.56	110 1/2	5.45	104 1/2
Un Pacific (10%) (f)	8.05	137 1/2	7.26	155 1/2
Average Yield	7.04		6.39	

(a) Paid 5% in 1916. (b) Present rate 4%; paid 5% in 1918. (c) July, 1919, payment at 7% annual rate, previous 10%. (d) Paid 6% in 1916. (e) Pays 4%. (f) Paid 8% in 1916.

GENERAL MOTORS
SOARS ONCE MORE

Urgent buying of General Motors yesterday featured the New York stock market. The stock was in demand from the start, and rose rapidly, closing with a net gain of 20 1/2 at 327 1/2. Studebaker also was conspicuous in the advance, closing with a net gain of 10 1/2. The oils and shippings were strong throughout the session. Good gains were made throughout the list. American Beet Sugar had a net gain of 2 1/2, American International 4 1/2, American Smelting 2 1/2, Crucible 3 1/2, Republic Steel 2 1/2, Royal Dutch 2 1/2, Texas Company 4 1/2, U. S. Rubber 3 1/2, and Westinghouse 2 1/2. Parish Bingham gained 3 1/2, and Mullins Body 1 1/2 in Boston.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	34.25	34.50	34.00	34.48
Dec	34.28	34.55	33.95	34.52
Jan	34.07	34.35	33.75	34.25
March	33.75	33.95	33.58	33.90
May	33.40	33.64	33.06	33.64
July	33.18	33.27	32.75	33.27

Spots 35.00, up 20 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	34.70	35.10	34.70	35.10
Dec	34.30	34.53	34.06	34.53
Jan	33.80	34.07	33.65	34.07

BAKER, AYLING & YOUNG

Legal for Savings Banks in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine

New England Power Company
(A Massachusetts Corporation)

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dues July 1, 1951

Bonds authorized by the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, under whose jurisdiction the Company operates.

New England Co. Power System earnings show consistent growth:

1910 Gross Earnings	\$270,000
1918 Gross Earnings	\$3,557,000

Bond interest over three times earned.

Price 93 1/2 and accrued interest

50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Land Title Bldg.Springfield, Mass.
Third Nat'l Bank Bldg.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Australian Government has guaranteed the growing wheat crop at five shillings a bushel.

French imports in eight months ended with August last were \$3,700,000,000, compared with exports of \$800,000,000.

The value of domestic leather and tanned skins exported from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was \$126,471,264, a new high record.

The world's wheat crop, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, shows a total this year of 3,392,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,527,000,000 bushels last year, and 3,706,000,000 bushels, the pre-war average.

The surplus stocks of leather stored at Chicago will be sold at auction November 14, by the War Department. The material includes russet harness leather, sides and backs, sole leather and "latigo," all valued at \$1,500,000.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, or the International Shipping Company, representing the merger of several Japanese shipping concerns, has been established in Kobe, Japan, with capital of \$2,000,000. The company will operate about 500,000 tons of vessels.

The Philippine foreign trade for the year ended June 30, 1919, shows a total import value of \$107,774,263, or about 30 per cent more than the previous year, and about double the pre-war average. The export total of \$122,729,238 somewhat exceeded that of 1918. The proportion of the United States in the trade of the islands was 60 per cent of the imports and 65 per cent of the exports.

Price	Yld.	High	Yld.	High	Yld.
Oct. 14	5% 1918	6%	1916	6%	
92	6.59	99 1/2	6.01	108 1/2	5.91
96	7.29	108	6.48	126	5.65
98	7.25	80	6.25	100	5
101	6.62	174 1/2	5.71	183 1/2	5.44
105	6.7	62 1/2	6.41	71	5.63
107	7.54	107	6.53	134 1/2	5.19
108	8.37	114 1/2	7.51	166	5.78
109	8.57	104 1/2	7.58	175 1/2	5.76
92 1/2	7.45	105 1/2	6.56	126	6.73
48 1/2	7.07	65 1/4	7.66	87 1/2	5.73
70 1/2	6.55	124 1/2	5.91	140	4.28
78 1/2	7.95	97 1/2	7.17	154 1/2	4.56
73 1/2	8.8	84 1/2	9.3	114 1/2	4.37
76 1/2	6.75	114 1/2	6.23	147 1/2	5.75
87 1/2	8.04	105	6.86	118 1/2	5.77
43 1/2	6.93	50 1/2	5.98	60	5
62	6.34	58 1/2	7.69	88	2.27
68	4.87	96 1/2	4.1	115 1/2	3.46
70 1/2	5.36	110 1/2	5.45	104 1/2	5.71
24 1/2	8.05	137 1/2	7.26	153 1/2	5.19

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY DR. JOHN M. TUTT, C. S. B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Richard Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

It is a special pleasure and privilege to again welcome an audience to a lecture on Christian Science here in The Mother Church. At these recurring seasons it is well perhaps for us to remember that the object of giving these lectures is not that of mere propaganda. We are not as a body of people primarily engaged in striving to add to our numbers. We are giving these lectures because we unselfishly desire to have mankind learn of the Science of Life and be at peace. Through the study of Christian Science we have come to recognize that the kingdom of heaven is man's natural state of existence. All the harmony which belongs to that kingdom exists now and here as an inevitable phenomenon of the divine Principle, Love, which Mary Baker Eddy, in her discovery of Christian Science, revealed to the world. To demonstrate this divine Principle, we must have enlightenment. It follows, therefore, that enlightenment is the need of mankind. Pure spiritual enlightenment constituted the mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." To find that God's universe is all right and that there is no other universe, and then to prove this fact step by step by demonstration, is the way of Christian Science.

Paul speaks of Luke as the beloved physician. We believe this term was particularly apt because the Bible indicates that Luke, when he became associated with Paul, had forsaken material methods of healing and had learned to heal by the infallible power of Spirit. Our friend who comes to speak to us this evening was a physician according to material medicine, but has learned through Christian Science to follow in the footsteps of Luke. He will tell us of the healing and saving power of Christian Science.

I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

The Lecture

Mr. Tutt in his lecture said: Christian Science has come to humanity in response to its cry: "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me—Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation." It has come to restore health in the place of sickness, righteousness in the place of sin, supply in the place of want, joy in the place of sorrow, understanding in the place of ignorance. Through the restorative ministry of Christian Science multitudes today rejoice in newness of life. These individuals, bodily saved and spiritually awakened, are not incompetent, but representative citizens of the communities in which they live—they are your friends, your neighbors. Many of them were Bible students—all are now. Many were Christians—all now are striving to be. Many, turned from disease and sin, are restored to health and responsibility. Unquestionably there is a mighty power in this influence which has touched the lives of your fellow citizens and blessed them, which has made bad men good and good men better.

As one of the many who have returned from going down into the pit, I testify gladly to the power of Christian Science in my own experience. Because of the bias of medical and theological training, I was for many years deprived of the benefits of Christian Science. When my eyes finally were opened, I found health and spiritual awakening I had never known in the old ways of medicine and theology. I then discovered that the growth of Christian Science is due entirely to the fact that it "meets the heart's great need" as no other system has met it. Throughout thirteen years of the study and practice of Christian Science, in proportion to my understanding and application of its divine Principle, I have felt the abiding consciousness of God's presence and power, and have come into an ever enlarging sense of dominion over all that is unlike God. I have experienced healing and have been witness to the healing of many others. These cases include acute and chronic conditions, functional and organic diseases, nervous and mental disorders. I have seen all types of disease and sin healed and their victims restored through spiritual power alone.

My friends, I am aware that the foregoing statement accords to Christian Science a place as a restorative agency not achieved by any of the prevailing systems of religion and medicine.

Now I do not speak incompetently, nor do I wish to speak impudently of material medicine. To qualify myself to practice medicine I studied three years and graduated at a standard medical college. At no place did this course of study rise above matter. The textbook which has most to say about health, and the way to restore and maintain it, was omitted from the curriculum. The Bible is not studied in medical colleges! The supreme authority on cause and effect, the one exhaustive study of man and his Maker is there ignored. The entire tendency of material medicine is away from the spiritual. However much material systems of medicine may infect ordinary religion, and the infection has already deprived the orthodox church of spiritual healing, it cannot be said that religion has affected medicine, which is avowedly unreligious, its practice requiring no Christian qualification.

Christian Science honors and respects that class of physicians whose

lives are devoted to the alleviation of suffering, whose interest in mankind is not selfish nor political. To such noble men and women Christian Scientists say: "Let there be no strife," for, to the extent that we labor for humanity "we be brethren." But the radical cure and prevention of disease must come, not through drugs, not through material methods, but through improved mental states. Better thinking makes better bodies, just as better thinking makes better morals, and Christian Science is the religion of right thinking.

After practicing medicine for three years, I was forced to the conclusion that to ignore the spiritual man is to be unprepared to cope with the mental processes underlying the discordant manifestations we see in the physical body. Medical experience taught me, as it has taught others, that regardless of diagnosis and treatment, a very large percentage of patients recover, a small proportion are unaffected, or grow worse, and a few die. It became conclusive that whether my ears rang with commendation or burned with condemnation, I had perhaps done little to merit either. I came at last to know that material medicine, with its multiplied legion of diseases and its super-legion of remedies, is not, and, by its very nature, never can be a genuine curative agency.

Today, from experience in the treatment of the sick covering active practice in both material and metaphysical medical systems, I am able to testify to the superiority of Christian Science over all other methods. To illustrate this superiority a single comparative instance will suffice. Shortly after I became a Christian Scientist, while on a business trip, I was seized with ptomaine poisoning. After a strenuous night I reached home in a semi-conscious condition and was just able to call for a Christian Science practitioner. With one treatment, and a lapse of only 24 hours, I returned to my work entirely restored. About the same time a physician of my acquaintance was attacked in a similar manner. He was attended by five medical practitioners, lay in delirium for five weeks, and finally made a slow but imperfect recovery.

The Universal Panacea

If each individual in this audience were asked to give a reason for his presence here, no doubt it would be possible to classify the replies under two great heads—religion and medicine. These may be said to be the paramount human interests, for second only to a future salvation, mankind is concerned in the preservation of his body. Christian Science has maligned these interests so that, rightly viewed, religion and medicine become one, and since Christian Science, in its saving and healing grace, is applicable to all manner of discords, physical, mental and moral, it may be termed the universal panacea.

It is significant that the earliest systems of religious philosophy made no separation between religion and medicine. The pagan gods of medicine were called upon to heal sickness, just as the gods of war were appealed to for victory, and the gods of peace for plenty. Medicine began to separate from religion as medicine became more material and religion grew less so. Material medicine had so developed into a system apart from religion, that when Jesus began his restorative ministry, and healed the sick by purely spiritual power, he was termed both by the theologians and the matter physicians a miracle worker, so unheard of had it become to invoke the healing power of God.

The only reason mankind has not turned to God, the great physician, in the time of physical distress, is because of the material bias of its education. Mankind has been taught to look to God for salvation from sin, but to rely upon matter for the cure of matter and its dire effects. Because of the seeming increasing power of false material education, mankind has been unable to grasp the simplicity and adequacy of the spiritual laws of God applied to the discords of the flesh.

Jesus knew these laws, employed them, and laid upon all Christians the injunction to imitate his healing works. It may be argued that Jesus conferred the power to heal upon his contemporary disciples only. Yet he said unequivocally: "These signs shall follow them that believe." But if the conditions be true, how did Paul, who was not Jesus' immediate disciple, acquire the art of Christian healing? It must be admitted that Paul used none but spiritual power in his restorative ministry. The Master, alluding to his divine Principle, the healing and saving Christ, said: "Lo! I am with you always." This Christ was available to Paul and he rose in spiritual consciousness to the realization of it. The power of God to heal and to save, so wondrously present with Jesus, and with the early Christians for three hundred years, is available to all today, and when understood and employed, in Jesus' way, becomes the witness of "Christ in you, the hope of glory."

The Discoverer and Founder

Christian Science was discovered and the movement founded by a woman, Mary Baker Eddy. From childhood she had been deeply religious, and early had displayed a profoundly spiritual nature. Her first writings confirm this and also show remarkable literary talent; thus they forecast her later achievement. But such promise was handicapped by physical frailty, which, as she came to young womanhood, operated more and more to incapacitate her. Heroically she struggled against a semi-invalidism extending over many years. The failure of allopathic medicine to help her, and her own study and futile application of homeopathy, together with unavailing resort to other systems of treatment, combined

to turn her toward God as a "very present help in trouble." Gradually she became convinced that disease, as well as sin, is mental in origin and therefore amenable to spiritual treatment, whereupon the Bible became the field of her search for health. At last she reached a state of spiritual growth where she experienced instantaneous healing from what her physician had declared to be a fatal accident. Filled with gratitude to God for her restoration, she withdrew from society and for three years sought within the Scriptures the explanation of her recovery. Her research revealed to her the Principle and rules of the spiritual healing which attended the restorative ministry of the Master and his disciples. This discovery she named Christian Science, because it was the exact, demonstrable knowledge of the laws of God. Inspired by love for humanity, she wrote the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." After demonstrating the efficacy of Christian Science to heal disease and sin, to restore health and dominion, she gave her book to the world. This book has revived fifty years millions have received its evangelic message, "Fear not; For behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." The world as yet little knows the extent of its indebtedness to the woman, but today her grateful beneficiaries unite with Isaiah in declaring the promises due unto godliness: "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called. The restorer of paths to dwell in."

God

Christian Science accepts the primal order of Scripture which states fundamentally: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." The most self-evident facts we can consider are that the universe, including man, exists, and that it is a creation. A creation implies a power by which the thing made comes into existence, and thus we arrive logically at the Creator. That is very plain, and there have never been in the world's history any considerable number of people who would deny a Supreme Cause, or God.

Therefore Christian Science is not confronted with the necessity to establish in thought the fact that God is. Its mission is to reveal what God is, how we are to know Him, and how He is to utilize His power in solving life's problems. Mrs. Eddy knew that what humanity needs is the right concept of God, that until mankind learns something of the truth about God, its efforts to work out its own salvation are ineffective and its progress at best is slow. The restorative ministry of Christian Science includes, then, primarily, replacement in consciousness of ignorant or inadequate beliefs about God with right concepts of Him.

In reviewing the history of religion it is surprising to note that however diverse the beliefs about Deity held by mankind, there is one striking similarity common to them all. Without exception these beliefs have pictured God. Invariably he has been thought of as separate from man, as something wholly unlike him. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness of anything: for God is not as man, nor is He like him, for the simple reason that, according to the Bible, His creation is the origin of all things, or the first Cause. The progress of humanity has been proportional to the proper reversal of this inversion of natural order and the restoration in consciousness of divine Cause as primary.

Mankind's concepts of Deity have ranged from the crudest forms of matter, images of stone, wood, metals, and from the more impressive manifestations of matter, the sun, moon, and stars, all the way to the deification of man. My early thought of God took the form of an elderly gentleman of most benign countenance and gracious carriage, who resembled no one so much as my father. And that is not surprising, since I was taught the fatherhood of God without an adequate explanation of His infinite character.

May it not be said truly that every individual that approaches the subject of Christian Science has a concept of Deity false in some degree? Mrs. Eddy saw this, and she saw also that these false concepts, these false beliefs about God, operate to hinder the progress of humanity—because they leave mankind to deal with effects without a true knowledge of Cause. She therefore chose seven prominent synonyms of God which she said were intended to express the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity. (Science and Health, p. 465.) Most of these synonyms she took directly from the Bible, and all of them have Scriptural authority. These wonderful words are found in Science and Health (p. 465) in answer to the question, "What is God?" "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Note that not one of these words expresses a concept of God as finite, whether person or thing. John said, "God is Love," and love is not a person, nor a thing, love is a principle. Jesus said to the woman at the well, "God is a Spirit," and spirit is not a person, nor a thing, it is a principle. When the Psalmist referred to Deity as a God of Truth, he did not speak of a person nor a thing, but of a principle; when Moses said of God, "he is thy life," and Job referred to God "in whose hand is the soul of every living thing," they used words which express in each case a principle. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," said Paul, and showed that Mind is Principle and not a person nor a thing. These seven words each indicate,

then, Principle, not person nor object, and are fully synonymous with God because they "express the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity."

Now the outstanding character of Deity is His infinitude. God is infinite, incorporeal, that is, not limited, not bounded nor confined. The infinitude of God means, if it means anything at all, that God is one, without a second. Therefore God is the only Principle, the only Mind, the only Life, Truth, Love, the only Soul, the only Spirit. "The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him."

The revelation of "the larger thought of God" is enabling Christian Scientists to understand Him, to draw near to Him, to see his handiwork, and to reject what is unlike the divine nature. Whatever the problem confronting the Christian Scientist, he never rests until he arrives at God. God must be in all his thoughts, for the presence of God means the presence of good and the absence of evil. It is often remarked how intimately Christian Scientists speak of God. We no longer regard Him fearfully, because we have learned that He is divine Love. We no longer imagine Him to be a magnified mortal. We have ceased to look for Him geographically or astronomically, or to circumscribe Him in any way. But if to us His habitation is no longer limited to place, we have gained the understanding of God's presence everywhere. If we have lost our fear of Deity, we have gained for Him love and allegiance. If we have ceased somewhat to believe in the power of evil, it is because we have heard something of the all-power of God. To all who thus are becoming acquainted with God, are learning to trust Him, Mrs. Eddy refers in the opening line of her textbook: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Preface vii.)

Spiritual Sense and Heaven

How do we know God and where do we find Him? Elijah in the mount before the Lord learned that God was not in the whirlwind, not in the earthquake, not in the fire—God was not in matter. He was in the still small voice. No man can understand God or know His abode through the finite senses, for "no man hath seen God at any time." Because He is Spirit, He manifests Himself spiritually. "They that worship Him," said Jesus, "must worship Him in spirit and in truth." So Mrs. Eddy wrote (Science and Health, p. 481): "Through spiritual sense only, man comprehends and loves Deity." And again (Science and Health, p. 209): "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

I recently read a report of a sermon by a clergyman on the subject, "Will Christian Scientists Go to Heaven?" No Christian Scientist can doubt that he will be in heaven just in the degree of his understanding of Jesus' statement, "For, behold, the Kingdom of God is within you." God and heaven are within the grasp of spiritual perception alone. Orthodox views received a just rebuke from a little child who, when asked where heaven is, replied, "Out in the graveyard." By inescapable logic he had concluded that if God and heaven were reached through death, he had been taught the cemetery must be the gateway to the kingdom. The Christian Scientist to whose inquiry the child responded, was able to show him that since heaven is God's home, and God is everywhere, heaven must be everywhere. She explained that God is Love and God is Good, and therefore where love and good are found, there is God and heaven; so to the child came the joy of knowing God's eternal nearness, even His ever-presence.

Christian Science has come to restore the right concept of heaven, and to reveal it to be spiritual consciousness, and there is not one in this audience who does not yield his material sense to that divine influence and now and here enter the realm of harmony.

Man

The restoration in consciousness of God as Spirit, or Mind, at once lifts thought to a higher contemplation of God's creation—man. Mankind's estimate of man has risen, of course, no higher than his estimate of God. False beliefs about God have resulted directly in erroneous concepts of man. So a finite, material sense of the Creator has been reflected in humanity's thought of man as finite and material. Christian Science comes to show the falsity of such belief and to restore the concept of man as spiritual, the image and likeness of Spirit.

Natural science declares man to be composed of chemical elements and to be confined to a physical body. It recognizes an immaterial factor in this man which it calls mind, but which it limits to brain matter, hold that form of matter responsible for mentality. Paul terms this animated brain matter the carnal mind, or the mind of the flesh, and further characterizes it as "enmity against God." Since this so-called mind comes in with matter, is wholly dependent on matter for manifestation, and goes out with matter, Mrs. Eddy calls it mortal mind, and its personification she names mortal man. This erring, sinning, dying material concept of man plainly is not the man God made in His image and likeness, for the likeness of Spirit could not be unspiritual, the likeness of God could not be imperfect. Divinity is never less than spiritual, while matter is never more than material. Spirit and matter are opposites in essence and qualities.

Popular theology holds that man is both material and spiritual; that he has a material body and a spiritual soul. It will not help to argue that erring, sinning, dying material concept of man plainly is not the man God made in His image and likeness, for the likeness of Spirit could not be unspiritual, the likeness of God could not be imperfect. Divinity is never less than spiritual, while matter is never more than material. Spirit and matter are opposites in essence and qualities.

Science teaches what the Bible imports, that the real man is wholly spiritual, and that the mind-matter combination, described by physical science, and the spirit-flesh combination, described by theology, are false beliefs about man. Indeed, the destructibility of the physical body clearly shows it to be utterly unlike the infinite, imperishable Spirit.

Jesus furnished an illustration both of the real man and of the unreal nature of physicality when, after proving its unreal character by disregarding and overcoming physical law, he separated himself from matter and disappeared. Does anyone imagine that in the ascension Jesus was taken up as a mortal, material man? What then became of the physical body when he ascended to the Father? Is it not plain that the real Jesus was from the first spiritual and that the material body was at all times what he ultimately proved it to be, a false concept of finite sense which disappeared in the light of spiritual understanding? Wear the testimony of St. John: "For all that is in the world . . . is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." If "all that is in the world," mortal man and the physical universe, is "not of the Father," what claim can materiality have to reality? If the world is the author of the things that are in the world, and "the world passeth away," as St. John declares, it is conclusive that God is not the author of the material universe nor physical man. Because they lack a divine cause, the material universe and mortal man can have no reality, for "without Him was not anything made that was made." St. John's declaration that the things that are in the world are of the world indicates that materiality only substitutes itself, in belief, for the real creation, the spiritual universe and spiritual man, and merely counterfeits genuine being.

From the foregoing it is evident that Christian Science does not hold God responsible for the creation of that which Paul defined as "enmity against God." God is not responsible, directly nor indirectly, for evil, for sin, disease, nor death. The explanation of evil must be sought outside of infinite Good. Whence then comes this enmity against God? People who are in trouble are not greatly concerned in the philosophic explanation of the origin of evil. Their interest centers in getting rid of evil, and the triumph of Christian Science is that it does just that. It is satisfactory to learn that God does not countenance evil nor include it among His very good works, and therefore that evil is unreal.

However, evil is accounted for logically in accordance with the law of supposed opposites. One of the synonyms of Deity, you will recall, is Truth. God being infinite Truth, there is evidently nothing beyond Truth's infinitely good and true manifestation. To bring evil into the equation it becomes necessary to suppose the opposite of infinite good, but remember that this supposition, this opposite of truth, must be a lie, and hence unreal. Now a lie's deception is possible only so long as it appears to be true. It must, therefore, be a counterfeit of truth, in order to gain credence. Christian Science has uncovered the "mystery of iniquity." The mystery of evil is just like any other mystery—ignorance of truth. The whole problem of evil is one of ignorance, or absence of understanding. All the trouble in the world is due to misunderstanding, to false estimates of God, man, and the universe. In Christian Science men are learning neither to ignore evil nor to be ignorant of its pretense, but are addressing themselves to the task of recognizing evil as a lie, eliminating the lie from consciousness and replacing it with good. Evil is thus losing its claim upon thought as the spiritual understanding of God and man is attained.

"But," you say, "Christian Science has not done away with evil. It's still here in spite of the uncovering of its nothingness." My friends, Christian Scientists already have made wonderful progress. We have learned much about the unreality of evil and to that degree have disposed of its claims. It is true that, although Christian Science shows man to be the image of God, perfect and spiritual now, man still seems to the physical senses to be mortal and imperfect. Some forms of evil, when unmasked, may continue as appearance, just as the sun continues to appear to rise in the east, even after one discovers that it really stands still and the earth revolves on its axis, but the illusion no longer deceives. In like manner, mortality may seem to be shorn of its seeming power and reality.

Evil may seem to have its day, but because it is perishable, its destruction is inevitable. Because evil is a lie, a misstatement of truth, it must go out, and Truth must be its destroyer. Remember that Truth never destroys anything true; its destructive action is exerted always upon that which is unreal. For every lie, there is a true statement which will destroy it. Every time a Christian Scientist applies the Truth to a lie, he destroys that much of error, ignorance, and advances by that much the day of perfect spiritual understanding when "they shall all know me" (God) "from the least of them unto the greatest of them."

Prayer

The modus operandi by which Christian Science fulfills its restorative ministry is prayer. By prayer sickness is healed, sin is destroyed and harmony restored. By prayer ignorance is replaced with understanding. By prayer we draw near to God and enter into the heritage of his son. Prayer is that process by which false beliefs are destroyed and right concepts restored. To know the Truth is true prayer. Therefore the Christian Scientist when he prays, does not ask God for any

material thing. He seeks to apprehend what is already existent and bestowed. He asks only for guidance, for wisdom, for true knowledge. So Solomon prayed for an understanding heart. So Hagar, athirst in the desert, fearing for the life of her child, prayed the prayer which opened her blind eyes and revealed the well of water at hand. Such prayer has never failed, for it is the prayer of spiritual sense, that "conscious, constant, capacity to understand God," and the spiritual, real man.

Christ Jesus, in teaching how to pray, said "Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." True prayer then is comprised in asking and receiving. It is both desire and realization—desire to know the will of God, desire to express that will in daily life, desire to overcome all that is contrary to good; realization of the unreality of error and the presence of God and his manifestation. Prayer in Christian Science includes the answer, and if this were not so, the loving Father would stand convicted of capriciousness and favoritism. The riches of His kingdom are available to all who claim their divine heritage.

A little girl I know furnished an adequate illustration of the restorative prayer of Christian Science when she freed herself from the bondage of sickness thus: "If God did not make it, how could I be it?" Very little process entered into her argument against the false sense that seemed to bind her, but she rejected the erroneous concept and realized the allness of good. She sought refuge directly in the Truth of being and knew that she and God are inseparable. She did not wonder what she had done to bring on the sickness, and did not offer the false defense that she was still mortal, she did not think of her self as in the flesh, she wasted no time in self-justification, self-pity, nor self-condemnation. Her thought turned naturally to God, divine Love, her only source of relief, naturally as the flower turns to the sun, and she was free! Do you wonder that Jesus declared the kingdom of God open only to the childlike thought?

The highest object of prayer and its ultimate answer is the attainment of the consciousness of man's inseparableness from his maker—God. Ceaseless prayer is the demand of Scripture, and this is possible only as constant right desire and effort to be in His image and likeness, to be present with God. Of this supreme concept of answered prayer, Mrs. Eddy has written:

Oh, thou hast heard my prayer:
And I am blest—
This is thy highest blessing—
Thou here, and everywhere.
—Miscellaneous Writings, page 335.

In the presence of Good, there is no unsatisfied desire.

It is now, perhaps, universally conceded that Christian Science restores the sick. There are those, however, who repeat the ancient mistake of attributing the miracles of Christian healing to the action of the human mind, through what these critics term mental suggestion. In Jesus' day the unbelievers said: "This fellow doth not cast out devils but by Beelzebub, the prince of the devils," but Jesus disclaimed the human mind to be a factor in his work and insisted that his was the "finger of God" method. Christ Jesus fully proved that the divine Mind alone was the healing power in his practice. He said "I can of mine own self do nothing." "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." The Beelzebub method is illustrated today in the prevalent material methods of treating the sick and in the so-called mental sciences. One and all such systems rely upon the supposed action of the human mind. Although in material media the medium of matter employed, nevertheless ordinary mental practice is little else than the practice of mental suggestion. Indeed the trend of modern medical thought is toward the frank admission of the suggestive character of material medicine. Belief in the method, as well as belief in the physician plainly is requisite for successful medical practice. When practicing medicine I have given, experimentally, a hypodermatic injection of pure water to a patient wild with pain, and have watched him go quietly to sleep. The operation would have been no less an instance of suggestive therapeutics had I injected the actual drug endowed through general belief with pain-relieving power. Medicine is constituted in mental consent—it is whatever mortal mind believes it to be. Anciently human belief bestowed upon material objects supernatural power. A relic of such "medicine" is found in the modern practice of wearing amulets. Many people believe that a buckeye carried in the pocket has power to prevent rheumatism. It is not unusual to see a child with a piece of red flannel about its neck. That, many will tell you, is good for sore throat. Indeed there seems no limit to human credulity. It is perhaps within the facts to state that there is nothing "in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth" but has been used as medicine. That which in the kitchen is a food, becomes a medicine in the shop of the apothecary. True, mortal man has usually abandoned its remedies about as fast as it has adopted them, but throughout the history of material medicine it has sought to find power in matter instead of in the divine Mind. It is a far journey, in point of time, from liquor of earth worms, once highly reputed in materia medica, to modern serum of horses' blood, but the same mental consent has been required to furnish each generation with its ever-changing pharmacopoeia.

Mental suggestion and Christian Science are antitheses. The one is the supposed action of the human mind, which, being enmity against God, works only evil continually. The other is the power of God, divine Mind, and is wholly good. Christian Science has come to reassure mankind that all mental suggestions are mesmeric, wholly false, and can have no more reality and no more power than is bestowed upon them in belief. Christian Science teaches how to free one's self, and others, from the belief of any influence other than the power of the one Mind—God; how to separate mental suggestions from the laws of divine Principle; how to eradicate false mental pictures from consciousness and to prevent them forming there; how to overcome fear; how to be unresponsive to sin. "But if I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you." Herein is the Christian method of healing found supreme—it not only heals the sick but reforms the sinner. If Christian Science did no more than eliminate the sinfulness of dissipation, in all its forms, it is proved the greatest restorative force the world has ever known. In Christian Science physical and social hygiene, sanitation, prophylaxis, and therapeutics begin at their logical beginning in Mind, so that Christian Scientists are learning to think cleanly, normally, correctly, and thus to live clean, wholesome, and normal lives. A sound mind produces and maintains a sound body as surely as effect follows cause.

A Practical Idealism
If Christian Science were to project merely a metaphysical system of theorizing about God and man, it would be the most impractical religion ever offered to a sin-burdened and disease-tortured race. But the idealism of Christian Science has a practical application to human interests. Because God is the infinite Principle, He is the source of all law. If, therefore, human affairs are to be ordered out of chaos, man must be governed by the law of God. This law is spiritual and its operation in human consciousness is to spiritualize thought. To the degree of his spirituality, therefore, is a man redeemed from the discords of matter. When a man learns something of the truth about God and about himself, when he begins to understand that as the offspring of God man is the expression of Spirit and possesses only the divine, spiritual attributes, he begins to see the unreality of the false belief that he is subject to the so-called laws of matter. He begins to see that discord is no proper part of his experience, and that by realizing the facts of spiritual being he can overcome all in his experience that is unlike God.

Thus he begins to take up the work of eliminating from thought the unspiritual qualities and of replacing them with the spiritual. He learns to reject as spurious thoughts that involve sin, disease, inharmonious limitation, because all such thoughts are not spiritual, and to realize his divine heritage, dominion over all. As this restoration of spiritual concepts goes on in the individual, the man is changed. He learns that man is well because God is whole and man is his expression. He, therefore, no longer accepts the domination of fear, false laws of health, hygiene, sanitation, but holds himself superior to these so-called laws of matter, on the ground that God made man subject only to the laws of Spirit. Since the human mind and body are one, the body improves as the thought is improved, and health becomes normal and established.

In like manner such an individual finds his thought about sin undergoing a radical change. He finds that sin is of the carnal mind alone, and that as he comes into possession of the Mind of Christ, the fear of sin, the love of sin, and the ignorance of sin are destroyed. Thus sin and its effects disappear and righteousness is restored.

The Christian Scientist finds also his concepts of business improve. He begins to see that all real business is the activity of right thinking and belongs to the divine Mind. God is therefore the only employer, or proprietor, and business is wholly good. Thus the fears, doubts, discords, limitations and failures present or possible in the old way of thinking are displaced by right concepts and business is restored.

Thus Christian Science touches with its restorative ministry every human activity, raising consciousness to a higher basis of the Christ ideal, turning thought into new and brighter paths, paths of health, paths of holiness, paths of loving service.

Conclusion

How shall we epitomize the restorative ministry of Christian Science? As Mrs. Eddy wrote of Christ Jesus, so may it be said of Christian Science, its "sublime summary points to the religion of Love." (Science and Health, p. 133.)

Little more than 50 years ago there was but one Christian Scientist in all the world, Mary Baker Eddy. Today, through her loving ministry, the restorative Truth plentifully is reaching humanity. Because of her love for God and man, she organized the Church of Christ, Scientist, "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reanimate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (Church Manual, p. 17.) Because of her love for God and man she established the Christian Science Reading Rooms, where the storm-tossed and distressed find refuge and comfort. Because of her love for God and man she founded the Christian Science periodicals which, daily, weekly and monthly send out the message of Truth's restorative mission. Because of her love for God and man she created the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, whose mission, she said, is "to put an end to falsities" and "to proclaim Truth." (Miscellany, p. 243.) Through all its activities the Christian Science Church is demonstrating the practical character of its idealism, for it is committed unselfishly to the redemption of humanity through the regenerating power of Christ, Truth, operating in human consciousness.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Brewers here are preparing to comply with the Volstead prohibition enforcement bill as it becomes a law. Following a warning statement issued by Daniel Porter, internal revenue agent for this district, that federal agents would see that the law was obeyed to the letter, A. G. Hupfel, Jr., president of the Brewers Board of Trade, and R. J. Schaefer, president of the New York State Brewers Association, have both said the brewers were preparing to comply with the enforcement requirements as soon as they went into effect. The bill will become law on October 28, if the President does not sign it before then. The brewers will supply only beer containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol if they supply any at all.

MORE MEXICAN TROOPS ON BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EL PASO, Texas—A regiment of Mexican cavalry of the State of Chihuahua reached Juarez last week under orders from Manuel M. Diguez, commander of the federal troops of northern Mexico, to aid in patrolling the border from Juarez to Bontito to Chihuahua. This stretch of 65 miles is where most of the border disturbance has been centered for the last six months. General Diguez has completed his inspection at Juarez and departed after crossing the international boundary at El Paso, where he took luncheon with a score of American mining men who have interests in the State of Chihuahua.

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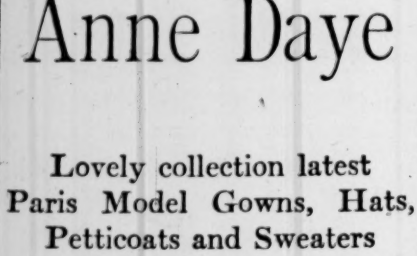
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Asano.....Rolfe Peters
Kurano.....Audrey Duncan
Hakama.....Henry Travers
Kodera.....Robert Donaldson
Mata.....Erskine Sanford
An Old Samurai.....William J. Noble
A Willow Son.....Noel Leslie
Shuda.....Walter Geer
Kira.....Henry Herbert
Sagami.....Boris Korin
Kama.....Walter Howe
Koyu.....Erskine Sanford
Servant.....Milton Pope
Captain.....Albert Lester
Wild Cherry.....Mary Forster
Lady Kurano.....Helen Westley
Chikara.....Richard Abbott
Shichibu.....Julia Aditt

NEW YORK, New York.—Had Mr. Masefield written his Japanese tragedy, "The Faithful," 25 years ago, he would have felt obliged, probably, to make his dialogue gleam and glow with local color. He would have thought he must do so, in order to show his respect for what was then an exacting literary fashion. But it is evident that he is not bothering his head with the methods of a past period.

As to Local Color

He is about as much of a local colorist a generation after the nineties, as Walter Savage Landor was a generation before them. In his play, he is no more interested, apparently, in giving a veritable picture of life two centuries ago in the Japanese provinces, than Landor in his book of imaginary letters, "Pericles and Aspalasia," was interested in representing with archaeological fidelity, the life of ancient Greece. The writer of "The Faithful" shows us several men and two or three women in oriental dress, posturing according to the formalities of a quaint etiquette and philosophizing on the ways of government and society; the inventor of the "Pericles and Aspalasia" letters, similarly, throws us into the company of a man who calls himself an Athenian and of a woman who calls herself a Milesian, and lets them unfold for our benefit their views on poetry, politics and manners. Yet each author seems merely to introduce us to certain of his familiar acquaintances and to discuss questions that have arisen in the nightly talk around his own dining-table.

People, therefore, who are seeking information about Japan may as well leave "The Faithful" out of account. They could, indeed, learn something about tonies and snashes and about screens and mats from what the Garrick Theatre scenic artist, Lee Simonson, does in the course of putting the work on the stage; but they could hardly pick up much from the text itself, either hearing Mr. Duncan and his associate players recite it, or reading it by themselves at home.

No doubt it is a harmless thing for a modern playwright to ignore local color, but it is scarcely a safe thing for him to neglect dramatic interest. If he makes a drama that is not a drama, or that is but two-thirds a drama, he is out of fashion, whatever his period. Now the chief trouble with "The Faithful" is in its second act, which at best is but an interlude accounting for the passage of time between the moment of Kurano's moral downfall and that of his moral resurgence, a study of the hero's thoughts in the year of his submission to the will of the tyrant, Kira. The greater part of this act may be described as a sort of discourse, independent of the rest of the play, on the freedom of the will. In performance, it has the effect of an essay read by the protagonist, who for the time quits his character but still appears before the audience in his costume and paint.

Legendary and Theme

How Mr. Masefield treats the legend of Kurano, the loyal esquire, anybody may find out by going to a bookshop or to a public library and asking for a copy of the play. The American edition, published by The Macmillan Company, bears date of 1916. The subject matter of "The Faithful" is none too pleasing to those who have been brought up to revere the doctrines of chivalry taught by poets and historians of the western world. All the noble knights and secondary gentlemen who figure in the story seem more headlong in the pursuit of self-destruction than becomes heroes; and as for Kurano, he seems more prone to blame his misfortunes upon womanhood than bests his pretensions to virtue. The dialogue of the play has, as a rule, a lively swing. When some character's lines break from prose into verse, the result is always happy. Aspalasia would have delighted in getting hold of the manuscript of a tragedy like this and in cutting from it fragments of minor verse to send to her friend Cleone at Miletus.

The Theater Guild presentation of the piece is altogether commendable. Mr. Duncan on the opening night may not have shone so brightly as he has shone in Ervine's "John Ferguson," but his voice, one of the best to be heard on the New York stage, made up in great measure for his uncertain acting. He left nothing undone with the part of Kurano as a problem of reading. Mr. Herbert gave a clear, strong portrait of Kira, the malevolent lord who despoils his neighbors of their lands through political knavery, but who is at last brought to the judgment of the sword. Mr. Peters portrayed Asano, the persecuted nobleman, with dignity, like one who has studied profoundly under Mr. Duncan, he spoke in Asano's response to the Envoy the key words of the play: "I am too wise, my lord, to

appeal against the machine of this world, against the strong, unscrupulous man and old custom. I have outraged both. But I should not have outraged either had not something higher been outraged, something here in me."

"THE GREAT DAY" AT DRURY LANE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Great Day," melodrama by Louis N. Parker and George R. Sims; produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London. The cast:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Medway, F. C. M. P. Mr. Edward Cooper
Sir Jonathan Borstwick, Bart., J. P. Mr. Frederick Ross
Lady Borstwick.....Miss Marion Lind
Clara Borstwick.....Miss Sybil Thordike
Tom Borstwick.....Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald
Kitty Cranford.....Miss Dorothy Tetley
Captain Beresford.....Mr. Edgar Kent
Mrs. Beresford.....Miss Henrietta Cowen
Frank Beresford.....Mr. Stanley Logan
Colonel Trumper.....Mr. F. Bishopp
Mr. Sparkes, C. B. Mr. Grenville Darling
Sir Peter Grimthorpe.....Mr. R. Bell
Lady Grimthorpe.....Miss H. Wild
The Hon. Caroline Plumppitt, Miss V. Selby
Mrs. Stone-Wolke.....Miss V. Pordes
Canon Pennefather.....Mr. C. Denier Warren
Mrs. Pennefather.....Miss D. Lucas
George Airey.....Mr. Clifford Spurr
Mrs. Airey.....Miss Mary Brough
Steve.....Mr. Arthur G. Leigh
Simmy.....Mr. Edward Morgan
Mike.....Mr. F. Carliello
Wenceslao Kolar.....Mr. Gerald Lawrence
Karel Madha.....Mr. T. Doyle
Ian Palacky.....Mr. Joseph Miller
Lilian Leeson.....Miss Rhoda Symons

LONDON, England.—The Drury Lane autumn drama is one of the few traditional things remaining on the London stage today. It has an attraction all its own. Even the critical "high-brow" has a sneaking regard for it, and will stay to enjoy where he went in to sneer. The fact is that the people and the plot are not the chief concern and much rein is given them to do what they like. The spectator is after the big mechanical sensation, and the ingenuity and success of this element determines the popular value of the piece.

"The Great Day" does not disappoint in this respect. In fact, in case there should be any doubt in the thoughts of eager patrons as to the standing of this year's entertainment, Old Drury, headed of course by Mr. Arthur Collins, has provided surprising episodes, each more thrilling than the preceding. Why not name them first and let the story link them together? For after all they stand foremost in one's memory even among all other incidents in a fortnight of nights.

Steel Works Pictured

The scene of the first is the Borstwick Steel Works in Sheffield. Wonderfully realistic and accurate is the picture; great furnaces on the one hand glowing red; cranes, giant hammers, and hobs and chains on the other, with the iron ratters of the high roof running back far into perspective. When the clock strikes the hour the new steel-making process is to be tested and its success means winning the war. On the platform up above at the furnace's mouth stands the young inventor ready to dip his testing iron into the stream as it flows out and to shout the result to the workmen and the privileged crowd below, among whom is his famous self-made employer, Sir Jonathan Borstwick, whose daughter he has wed. The inventor had been dismissed for this presumption till a strike of the workmen and the value of his new invention had forced his recall and forgiveness.

The last note of the hour strikes, the crowd is breathless, the bolt of the furnace mouth is shot back, there is a shout of triumph from the man above, and the great red stream of molten steel pours out into the great tanks below with an ever increasing roar which mingles with the cheers of the crowd below on both sides of the footlights.

Lurking Spies

Well done, Drury Lane! Keep up your specialties! For can such things be done elsewhere? And the other sensation? Wait a bit, what were the villainess and her supporter doing in the shadows near those furnaces? Had she not claimed the hero, as her husband whom she had married in France? and was not her companion with her to spy out the new steel process for an enemy government? Ay, and he failed, yes, he did—also when he kidnapped the heroine because she was the appointed typist to the "Big Four" in Paris, and a foreknowledge of the treaty terms was wanted by his masters.

She, brave girl, refuses to speak, and just in the nick of time the hero finds her at an underground night school of Paris and ties up the villain in her place. But suddenly a strange rumbling is heard which grows louder and louder. There is a rush up the stairs below the bolted trap door as the denizens of this haunt of the underworld of Paris scramble for safety. For the Seine is rising, rising. Already the upper doors are jammed, and soon water begins to pour in through every hole and cranny in the walls. It rushes through the skylights and windows, the walls begin to break away piece by piece, here, there and everywhere.

The Heroine's Enemies

Suddenly with a crash the whole house collapses, and with a great hissing sound the water thunders down like a cataract on the place where the dross house stood, leaving nothing but the hero and the heroine clinging to an upright post, with the riverside lights on the opposite banks blinking unconcern. Perhaps nothing quite so realistic has been seen on any stage. The mechanism that worked it all must be something quite remarkable.

Saved from the flood, besides the happy pair, is a human derelict who had been in a German prison. He turns out to be the husband of the dark foreign lady who had claimed the hero in the first act. And so, on

the veranda of Carlton House Terrace, amid the shouts of the peace-day crowd below and the shower of rockets in the distant sky the loose ends of the plot and counter-plot are gathered together, and all ends as "dramma" must, on the keynote of general happiness.

The acting all round is excellent, and as far as possible is free from exaggeration. Fustian is no longer encouraged at Drury Lane, even from the villain, though Mr. Gerald Lawrence as the latter in his many dis-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an illustration in M. A. B. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, Publisher

Lord Dunsany

gusts was unpleasant enough to win any gallery's disapproval. But the same might be said of the partner of his attempted misdeeds, Miss Rhoda Symons, who was particularly effective in the scene preceding one in which Sir Jonathan and his guests are attacked by the strikers while at supper over the grand staircase of his palatial house.

Miss Sybil Thordike is perhaps the best heroine Drury Lane drama has yet had. There was charm and earnestness in her work that gave actuality to artifice, and in her part she was well supported by Mr. Stanley Logan as the breezy boyish hero. But dominating all scenes in which he appears is Mr. Frederick Ross, who, as the vigorous self-made steel king, gives a vivid study of Yorkshire big-heart and pig-headedness. Mr. Edward Cooper as Lord Medway, and Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald, not to leave out the various types in the Paris refuge, were excellent impersonations. In response to enthusiastic calls, Messrs. Louis N. Parker and George R. Sims, with Mr. Arthur Collins between the two, made their bows before the curtain.

When a successor is wanted at the Lyric, Hammersmith, to "Abraham Lincoln" Mr. St. John Ervine's "John Ferguson" will be given there. It is a story of country life in the north of Ireland; a venue of which the author may well be counted upon to give a faithful picture.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Miss Grace George is to appear under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc., soon in New York City, in "Quick Work," a new play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero. The rôle to be acted by Miss George in America is to be taken in England by Miss Irene Vanbrugh.

Walter Hast, a British theatrical manager, who is now in the United States, says that Sir John Hare is soon to make a brief American tour in "A Pair of Spectacles."

Residents of Honolulu, for diversion in the theater other than that provided by motion pictures, and by the frequent performances of troupes that stop off in voyages between the United States and the Orient or Australia, are seeing occasional performances by the Lani Players, an amateur organization directed by Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham. "A Pair of Sixes" was recently given by these players.

The Society of American Singers opened its third season in New York City at the Park Theatre on the evening of October 14 with Suppé's opera, "Boccaccio," presenting Miss Cora Tracy in the rôle of the poet and Miss Ruth Miller in the rôle of Flametta. Other singers in the cast were Craig Campbell, Morton Adkins, William Danforth and Herbert Waterous. Under the musical direction of John McGhie, the company gave a performance on the same generally fair standard as last year.

Willard Mack appears to have written at least six plays during the past year. The latest to reach the stage was seen last week in Philadelphia. It is called "The Logic of Larry," and deals with the social unrest of today. Another Willard Mack play is to be acted by Lou Tellegen's company in New York this season.

LORD DUNSANY, POET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There is not even a suspicion of disappointment in meeting Lord Dunsany. What the enthusiastic admirer of his works has all along expected him to be—known that he could not help but be

the poet was ready for another question. But he is an eager man, keen to express himself fully and clearly, which he does with ease. Just as a new query was about to be put, he looked out of the window again and continued:

"When I speak of the ultimate aims of man, I am talking merely about my own raw material. We idealistic men whom the permanently active men sometimes laugh at for our stupidity in fooling with such paltry, futile things as poetry, we claim that our raw material is nothing but the very beginning of their ultimate aims. Give us an ideal and we will throw it into a heap as one more brick for our building. It is of ideals which our work is fashioned. And yet they say of poets, 'O, there goes one of those poets; why does he wear his hair so long; and, 'I hate the way he does his tie.'"

There was no resentment in the words, neither did they move the interviewer to notice how Lord Dunsany himself does his tie, or whether his hair is long or short. Already the interviewer had been lifted out of the ordinary rut of things, and felt himself, almost in awe, ranging alongside of the poet in a realm where outward appearances mean nothing, and only idealism, realized and expressed, counts.

But it was time to ask another question. How did he manage to express such ideals in his plays? "Maybe you have come to the wrong man with that," came the reply. "I spoke just now of intellect and activity as being part but not all of human forces. The third force is feeling. What is it? It is the receptivity of a sensitive spirit recording the great forces that call to us out of the vastness around us; not the abstruse forces, only such forces as sunrise and sunset, man and woman. Those are the things which impress our feeling. If we are very sensitive, they impress us deeply and permanently, especially in childhood. To be a poet is not to live upon those feelings and to enjoy them as wild bees do honey, but to give them up to mankind."

Looking for Motive

"If you look for motive in my work, therefore, you might as well look for motive in the mere flashing back of sunrise from a drop of dew. Hence I think you should rather go to one of the intellectuals with that question, a thinking man, a natural scientist. For myself, I have found thinking to be distinctly useful in my work, but that is all. There is something deeper than thought. So if you seek for the motive of a drop of dew flashing crimson in a dawn, you should go to a man who can analyze water and light. You should go to a critic. I have reached up and taken a tiny fragment out of eternity, as all truths are; and all honest works of art are truths. I reflect this fragment of truth for the good of mankind. If you ask me to define it, you ask me to limit truth, which is infinite, a mere segment of truth being infinite likewise. Where I am aware of motives in my work, they are very simple. With the exception of the 'True Story of the Hare and the Tortoise' in 'Fifty-One Tales,' I have never written an allegory, and I never intend to."

Lord Dunsany did not care to discuss the Irish theater movement in detail. It was at the suggestion of Yeats that he wrote his first play, "The Glittering Gate," for the Abbey theatre in Dublin. But he could not discuss the movement, because he was not a part of it.

"Greatly as I admire it," he explained, "and much as I might even owe to it, no poet is any part of a movement, or rather in all movements you have one poet as leader. Yeats was the leader of the Irish theater. Poets do not follow. I wish we did; a poet's life would be so much easier. We each cut our road for ourselves through the thorns of dense, untraveled forests. People say, 'Why is this fool going where there is no road?' But the great road comes there some day, as Kipling has said so wonderfully in 'The Pioneers.'"

Effect of the Irish Theater

"As to the effect of the Irish theater movement on the drama, I think there is never a rebellion against any outward tyranny that does not reflect in favor of liberty all over the world. The little theater in Dublin was a breaking away from men of vast wealth that controlled and still control theaters in the British Isles, and whose ideals are as far below the ideals of Yeats as their wealth is as far superior to his. A breaking away from such control of such theaters in one place is good for the Theater all over the world."

"I admire and respect the little theater movement in the United States. I don't wish to be biased in favor of the theater, one art is just as fine as another. But when I look to see whether civilization has yet come home after five years of exile from the world, I naturally look to the drama first before the other arts. Really, though, I do not care which art shows progress, so long as we have art. Art is the history of the development of the human mind, and surely the human mind is something higher than our boots."

"In America I find rising from everywhere rumors of new small theaters. In fact, I see the footprints of civilization as she returns from the war. Some may ask, however, why little rather than large theaters? I wish they were large. My 'Gods of the Mountain' requires a big stage, and has usually been shown on small ones. But the temptation of the big theaters, the temptation of the box office, to fall away from art, could just as disastrously ruin the little theaters, I suppose, if it were allowed to creep in. The temptation of the big theater to forsake art for business is, of course, greater than that of the little theater. But as conditions are now, the big theater cannot hold a candle to the

little theater. That is, if we are talking of the same thing. I am talking of art. Of course, from the standpoint of finance, the big theater is better than the little one, as a big safe holds more cash than a small one."

Stage and Poetic Illusion

The interviewer then asked a question he had wished to ask ever since he first saw "The Gods of the Mountain." What had that play's author to say in reply to the many critics who held that it was a mistake to bring the green stone gods of Mafma on the stage? The answer was proof positive that Lord Dunsany, though he writes for the theater, is essentially a poet, rather than a mere fashioner of theatrical situations.

"I think the critics may be right. It is their job to decide a point like that, a point which is essentially theatrical, of the stage. I have only seen the play at the Haymarket, in London. There was no question then that the critics were right. The gods there were fantastically dressed, and they had a leading actor. You know how a leading actor, on still evenings, will always fly straight to the limelight, batter his head against it and fly round and round it. No, the green gods should not be dressed or played so. There is one horror only intended by me, a horror that a maker of masks and costumes cannot give. It is the horror of rock walking. The gods must appear hard and shiny. They should justify what I have given one of the actors to say: 'Rock should not walk in the evening.'"

Lord Dunsany, replying to a question as to the effect of the war on the theater, said better plays should be written now than were done before the war.

"All art should be better for the war," he added. "I believe a poem as great as the Odyssey will be written in about 50 years, and good art of all kinds will be done in from 10 to 20. We can hardly expect it sooner. The effect of the war must have time to sink in. The things we do drop back into the past, become experience, and experience moulds our characters in the course of years, and with those characters we artists do our work. The profound effect of the war may not be fully felt for many years. The men who saw shell fire saw something real. The plays at present in London are not very real with the touchstone of shell fire for comparison. Men will find out the flimsy falsity of these plays and demand something better."

His Newest Play

Lord Dunsany said the newest of all his 20 plays was modern. In it he had left his mythology behind, but not the atmosphere of that mythology.

"I bump very ordinary people rather suddenly into it," he explained, "and leave them to find their way out." The new piece, he thought, was his second best, "Alexander" came first, followed by "The Gods of the Mountain" and "The King of the Golden Isles." The latter play is to be put on by Stuart Walker, whose productions of Lord Dunsany's plays, together with those produced at the Neighborhood Playhouse in this city, have done so much toward bringing to the poet the recognition due him. Lord Dunsany is deeply grateful for this appreciation.

"I assure the American admirers of my work," he said, "that they have not made a mistake. I don't want particularly to praise my own work, but there are two ways of writing. One is to catch the public with all the tricks the writer has learned. I have learned nothing. I have written only from inspiration, only what I have felt. I have never written a sentence that did not satisfy me. My work is honest. I shall go on giving the people who understood and like it more of just such honest, inspirational, idealistic work. That is the least I can do to repay them for their wonderful appreciation."

Lord Dunsany was also grateful for the fine poetic feeling with which Mr. Walker had produced his plays. He was hoping to see some of the Walker productions. He had met Mr. Walker and liked him just as much as he knew from his letters, that he would like him. Just as the interviewer had met the poet and liked him every bit as much as reading and seeing his plays had impelled him to like him. And more, because it was an inspiration in itself to find that the Dunsany gods stand not for a fateful mythology dooming man to a dire destiny, but for the ideals that even an interviewer could realize and find, underlying and overlying men and all their material things. And such an interviewer, perhaps brazenly, may take unto himself something of the inspirational help that shines through these words, written by Lord Dunsany, poet and playwright, to Stuart Walker, poet and play producer:

"You are one of the prophets of my gods. . . . May my gods protect you from the following, who stoned the prophets so often of old time and stone them still—they sweat and pant, for they have stoned for so many centuries, their hands are cut by the lifting of many flints, still they stone on, lest ever the prophets should live, they deem it a holy duty:

"Ignorance
Apathy
Empty Frivolity
Fashion
and many another begotten by the third upon the fourth."

A FOREST PLAY

"The Soul of the Sequoia," by Don W. Richards, with music by Thomas V. Cator, the first annual forest play of the Sempervirens Club of California, was recently performed in the California Redwood Park, Santa Cruz County, California. After a prologue spoken by Frank Towner, Charles Kellogg, "the nature man," provided an introduction called "The Bird Voices." The play was then unfolded in four episodes: "The Awakening," a dance

pantomime; "The Sowing," a cantata; "The Soul of the Sequoia," an opera, and "The Saving of the Trees," a drama. The chief performers were the Anita Peters Wright dancers, Miss Roberta Terry, Mrs. Nye Farley, Mrs. Olga Brasian, Amos Williams, Miss Margherita Brendell, Stanley Eganee, Claude Argall, Charles Argall, Clarence Argall, Marsden Argall, Miss Helen Carlton Crane, and Miss Agnes Burckard. The author was general manager of the performance and the composer directed the orchestra. The forest play is to be an annual event in the celebration of the successful effort started by members of the Sempervirens Club for the preservation of the 8000-acre redwood grove in the "Big Basin." Andrew P. Hill, president of the club, has devoted 20 years to this preservation project for the public benefit.

"THE BASHFUL HERO" ACTED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"The Bashful Hero," farce by Harold Brighouse (acted in London as "The Bantam V. C."), produced for the first time in America at the Princess Theatre, Chicago, by A. H. Woods, evening of October 13, 1919. The cast:

Gertrude Enderwick.....Alice Owens
Billy Farmon.....Gilbert Douglas
Ruggles.....John Armstrong
Capt. Tommy Ludlow.....Gilbert Douglas
Daisy Maliphant.....Nancy Fair
Martin Kittering.....V. C. Ernest Truax
James Enderwick.....Alan Frank
Mrs. Enderwick.....Alice Belmont
Policeman.....H. Nelson Dickson

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Pleasant if not extraordinarily exciting is "The Bashful Hero," a farce which was disclosed to playgoers for the first time in the United States at the Princess Theatre. This piece is not, however, a new one. London saw it as "The Bantam V. C."

The underlying motive of "The Bashful Hero" is the circumstance that a man of intrepidity may face machine guns, trench bombs, gas attacks and other contingencies of battle with unconcern, yet lose his hardihood and falter when faced with the gentle strategy of woman. The hero of Mr. Brighouse's story is a London haberdasher, who has achieved glory and the Victoria Cross for having captured 22 German prisoners. In the delicate art of persuasion this warrior will have it that his prowess on the field is matched only by his triumphs in the tournaments of love; but really the bashful hero is anything but what he says. Only a pallid shadow of courage is he when woman comes within his ken. The humor of the farce principally is concerned with the attempts of two of the haberdasher's friends to prove to him that he is the dashing romantic fellow that he declares he is.

While this British farce is not without its amusing features in Chicago, it cannot be declared to be a triumph of hilarity. At least the story is respectable. There is nothing in it of the atmosphere which lately has so bemused the ladies and gentlemen who, writing for the theater, have had for their horizon the boudoir. Some of the situations in the piece could have been modified for the better effect of its American representation. Food hoarding, for instance, was acutely interesting to the British during the period of the war, but it evokes nothing more than puzzled unconcern within the walls of a Chicago theater today.

Without the diminutive Ernest Truax, who plays the part of the diffident haberdasher, "The Bashful Hero" would be a rather tame affair. The whimsical fun which is infused ceaselessly into the piece by this actor will probably save the farce from a speedy journey into the dark and trackless regions of oblivion. Other rôles are well performed. Miss Nancy Fair, who is the exponent of a chorus girl of boisterous proclivities, deserves the gratitude of the author, and Edward Douglas and Gilbert Douglas, as the two friends of the hero, materially assist the humor of the piece.

THEATRICAL SIR HARRY LAUDER

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Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 17
Bakersfield, Cal., 18
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THE HOME FORUM

Russian Gentlefolk
at Home

Athanasius Ivanovich and his wife Pulcheria Ivanovna were the old people of whom I began to tell. If I were a painter and wished to represent on canvas Philomena and Baucis, I should never choose any other originals but them. . . . Athanasius was of small stature, always went about in a sheep-skin covered with cloth, stooped when he sat, and was almost always smiling, whether talking or just listening. Pulcheria was rather serious and hardly ever smiled, but in her eyes and face were written so much kindness and so much readiness to offer you all the best they owned that you would really have found a smile excessively sweet upon her face. Faint wrinkles were distributed over their faces with such charm that a painter would certainly have stolen them. . . . And it was impossible to look at the old people, without sharing in their mutual love.

The rooms of their little house were small and low—the sort that are usually met with among Old World gentlefolk. In each room was an enormous stove. . . . The crackling and the light of the burning straw made the hall extraordinarily pleasant on a winter's evening. The walls of the rooms were decorated with a few pictures, large and small, in old-fashioned narrow frames. Round the windows and over the doors there was a quantity of little pictures. The floor in nearly all the rooms was of clay, but spread so cleanly and kept with such tidiness as, indeed, no parquet is in a mansion. Justly swept by a yawning gentleman in livery. Pulcheria's room was full of trunks, chests, and smaller chests and smaller trunks. A quantity of bags and sacks with the seeds of flowers, vegetables, and melons hung on the walls. Bundles of differently colored wool, and shreds of old-fashioned clothes sewn half a century before, were packed around the corners of the trunks and between the trunks. Pulcheria was a great housewife, and collecting everything.

But the remarkable thing in the house was the singing of the doors. As soon as ever morning came, it resounded through the whole house. I cannot say for what reason they sang; whether the rusty hinges were to blame, or the carpenter in making them had concealed in them a device of some sort; but what was remarkable was that each door had its own voice: the bedroom door sang with the thinnest of trebles, the dining room door was a hoarse bass, but the door in the hall gave out a sort of strange, cracked, and at the same time growling sound. . . .

I know that many people do not like this sound, but I like it very well, and if I sometimes chance to catch the creak of doors here, I immediately imagine the country about me: the

low room, the lighted candle in the old candlestick; the supper on the table; the dark May night looking from out the garden through the wide-open window on to the ready-laid table; the nightingale that fills the garden, house, and the distant river with its trills; the rustle of the branches—what a long series of memories drifts upon me! The chairs in the room were wooden and massive; they all had high, carved backs, with-

In addition to the house, he wished to have a room where he could light a stove during the cold of the winter, and he also wished to have his desk face the west. He had no other request, but everything must be in Japanese style. If ever I happened to consult him, he would say, "Well, do as you please. I know how to write, that is all, and you, Mamma-san, know much better." He would pay no more attention, and if I insisted, he would

Oh, Have You Been to
Richmond?

Oh, have you been to Richmond of a windy April morning, When the loose white clouds are flying and the blue is washed and clean, When the beeches on the hill-side don a diffident adorning,

looked grandly into ours; and our ephemeral forms passed from the un-historic sunshine into the shadow which the Sphinx has cast for forty centuries! . . . It is a unique moment when a flitting creature pauses in his changeable haste, folds his weak arms and confronts that steady gaze! That this calm and not unfeeling face has looked out thus, over level sands and emerald meadows and toward the Nile since history's glimmering dawn,

"Proper Self-Govern-
ment"

ALL over the world men and nations are striving after self-government of some sort or another. They are overthrowing kings and emperors, setting up new governments, adopting and amending constitutions, and they are achieving these results in ways varying in accord with the progress they have made out of materiality. Some are achieving with machine guns, others by genuine elections. And all the while, right where this tumult and shouting is going on, there is ideal government already in existence, now and always established.

For, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 106 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." And again on page 125 of the same book: "Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed." Man reflects exclusively one boundless intelligence, the infinite consciousness, or God. This intelligence is the divine Ego, the limitless I AM. Man, created and controlled completely by his Maker, is governed by this one infinite intelligence. Thus, faultless government is here today, now, and it is unchangeably good in its perfectly unfolding variety.

And, truly, all the present struggles of the world in its bolshevistic, its socialistic, its revolutionary movements of all kinds, make up the birththroes of the world in the bringing forth of its better understanding of genuine government. But upheaval and revolution are not required to set up true government, for the real sovereignty is even now in control. Men, turning constantly, again and again, to Principle, and permanently turned to Principle, would experience real revolution. The nations that have reached the highest human sense of true ruling at the present moment are, in general, experiencing the least difficulty. And in proportion as they cling steadfastly to improved understanding of government, and seek higher and higher concepts, they will continue to go calmly and gloriously on.

Principle and its idea is all the government there is, infinitely good in all its beneficent forms. Therefore men need only to look to Principle for every phase of governmental activity. What sum total of legislative, executive, judicial, and constitutional activity is included in the wonderful statement of the one mighty authority which is even now being disclosed to the world, as given in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health. There Mrs. Eddy says (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars, fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." This limitless government, the one infinite Mind, is executive in unifying men and nations and ending wars. It is legislative and judicial in annihilating injustice and evil in social and civil customs and enactments, in criminal, political and religious laws and promulgations. It is truly constitutional in equalizing the sexes. The one Principle and lawgiver is the all-sufficient and ever-active sovereign of His image and likeness.

The unveiling of pure government, in which human personality is being shown to have no place at all, has made great strides throughout the earth. One very great proof of this is the falling of autocratic government, where dynasties in some instances had continued for centuries. For the autocrat, the absolute monarch, is a clear example of government depending entirely on finite personality, instead of infinite Principle. One such famous autocrat once said: "The state; it is I." The nation ruled over by this absolutist, progress has long since purged of such a concept of government.

But however much there is cause for rejoicing in the realization that government by the people through their representatives is sweeping the earth, and that this is a far loftier mode of ruling power than other modes displaced by it, the fact remains that this is but an approach to man's absolutely ideal ruling power, the divine consciousness. Unadulterated democracy and self-government, as shown in the quotations from the Christian Science textbook, are not government by numbers of people, whether many or few, by many minds, whether so-called brilliant or dull, but by infinite Spirit, divine Mind. God brings forth and directs His unbounded expression, and man reflects and is always satisfied with that dominion. Such administration is continuously successful, happy, inspiring. Its very perpetual existence is absolute and has no opposite. Infinite Mind knows nothing unlike itself; it has no sense of matter, human personality, material autocracy, limited democracy or minds many. Principle, governing man, is unlimited democracy, for as the result of this sovereignty, man has infinite freedom of thought, worship and expression. On page 42 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says that "Because of the wondrous glory which God bestowed on His anointed, temptation, sin, sickness, and death had no terror for Jesus. Let men think they had killed the body! Afterwards he would show it to them unchanged. This demonstrates that in Christian Science the

true man is governed by God—by good, not evil—and is therefore not a mortal but an immortal. Jesus had taught his disciples the Science of this proof."

It is self-evident truth that man is created free, and coexistent with his Maker. He is undeniably released from all evil, oppression, domination and absolutism of every kind, for good is the one existence. That this is so is seen from the simple demonstration in Christian Science that divine consciousness and its infinite idea is all there is, and what is contained no element of what is not, no element of destruction or evil. So, all there is is good. Principle and its expression is complete and unqualified declaration of independence from all that is wrong, lawless, disorderly and tyrannical. And this Mrs. Eddy states in another passage in Science and Health (p. 106) under the marginal heading, "Proper self-government": "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience."

Come With Me to the
Mountain

Come with me to the mountain, not where rocks

Soar harsh above the troops of hurrying pines,

But where the earth spreads soft and rounded slopes

To feed her children; where the generous hills

Lift a green isle betwixt the sky and plain

To keep some old world things aloof from change.

Here too, 'tis hill and hollow: new-born streams

With sweet enforcement, joyously compelled

Like laughing children, hurry down the steep

And make a dimpled chase athwart the stones;

Pine woods are black upon the heights, the fields

Are green with pasture, and the bearded corn

Fringes the blue above the sudden ridge;

A little world whose round horizon cuts

This isle of hills with heaven for a sea. Save in clear moments when south-westward gleams,

France by the Rhine, melting into haze.

—George Eliot.

Great Moments

The great moments of history are the facilities of performance through the strength of ideas.—Emerson.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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"Richmond Bridge," from the etching by Edgar L. Patterson

out any varnish or paint; they were not even covered. There were little triangular tables in the corners, and little square tables in front of the sofas, and of the mirrors with their thin gilt frames; in front of the sofa, too, was a carpet with birds that looked like flowers, and flowers that looked like birds. . . .

Athanasius busied himself very little with his affairs, although, truth to tell, he did drive up sometimes to the mowers or reapers and look fairly intently at their work; the management rested the entire time on Pulcheria. Her housewifery consisted in an endless opening and closing of storerooms, in salting, drying, and boiling an incalculable quantity of fruits and vegetables. Her house was quite like a chemical laboratory. Under an apple tree a fire was perpetually lit, and there was almost always standing on the iron tripod a saucepan or a copper basin with jam, jelly, or sweetmeats, made with honey, or with sugar, or with I don't know what else. . . .

But the couple were most interesting of all to me when they had guests. Then everything in their house took on another appearance. One might say that the good people lived for their guests. They brought out all the best they had. In turn they endeavored to offer you all that their household produced. But what I found most pleasing was that with all their sweetness there was nothing overdone. Politeness and readiness were so kindly expressed in their faces, and so well suited them, that willy-nilly I used to agree to their requests. . . .

The guest was never allowed to depart on the day of his arrival: he was bound to spend the night there. "How can you think of going so far so late at night!" Pulcheria used always to say. (The guest usually lived about two or three miles away.) "Of course," Athanasius would say, "anything might happen." . . . And the guest had to remain; but still, the evening in the low room, a pleasant drawing tale, the steam borne from the food on the table, always appetizingly and excellently prepared, gave him his reward. I see, as if it were now, how Athanasius sits stooping in his chair, with his constant smile, and listens to the guest with attention, even with delight. Often the talk turned on politics.—N. Gogol, in "Mirgorod" (tr. by C. E. Bechhofer).

The Hearn's Country
Home

I had always desired a house of my own, even if a small one, in preference to a rented house, and I wished to build one. When I spoke of this, Hearn said, "Have you money?" and I answered, "Yes, I have." Then he said, "Great fun! I will build a house in the island of Oku!" and when I opposed that, he added, "We will build one in Izumo Province." We even went in search of land, but I did not like Izumo well enough to build there, and we finally decided to buy this estate and to build additions later. Hearn always wished to live in the midst of purely Japanese surroundings, and he went to inspect the house himself. It was on the outskirts of the town and had a bamboo grove back of it, and it pleased him very much.

say, "I have no time"; and he left the entire affair to me.

"When that house is all ready, you might say, 'Papa-san, please come to our new house in Okubo today.' Then I will say good-by to this house, and will go to Okubo just as I would go to the university. That is all." I actually did as he requested. We moved to Nishi Okubo on the nineteenth day of the third month, in the thirty-fifth year of Meiji (1903). Everything was made in Japanese style. Hearn was very fond of Japanese sliding paper doors. The only western feature was the glass doors in the room where he had the stove. Hearn greatly enjoyed the day on which we moved. As I was helping him to arrange his books on the shelves, he said, "How delightful this is." The house was larger than the one in Tomohisa-cho, and at that time Okubo was more rural than it is now; it was extremely quiet, and we heard the nightingales singing in the bamboo grove at the back of the house. . . .

Hearn avoided all complex society. Sometimes when a distinguished person paid a call, he would tell the maid to say that he had no time, and wished to be excused. It was always embarrassing for shoesel-san and the maids when callers came to the door. Hearn was so methodical a man that he did not wish to meet anyone or make a call that would interrupt his study. . . .

I used to brush out the rooms about twice a day. It was a diversion for me, but Hearn said, "You have a mania for cleaning." He hated the noise of cleaning. I always cleaned the house while he was at the university, or, when he was at home, I cleaned it before he got up and had his breakfast. Otherwise, if I asked him to let me clean, he made me promise to do it in five or six minutes. During that time he walked around the roka (corridor) or in the garden. . . .

Hearn avoided society and seemed eccentric because he valued so highly things of beauty and interest and was fond of them. . . . "Won't you do something else for pleasure besides writing in your own study?" I would ask him. "You know very well that my only diversion is to think and write. If I have anything to write, I never get tired. When I write I forget everything. Please tell me some stories," he would reply. . . .

"I would say, 'I have told you all; I have none to tell.'"

"Therefore you should go out and see or hear something interesting, and come back and tell me all about it. It will never do for you just to stay at home." . . .

After we moved to Okubo, the house was much more spacious and the study was far from the front door and the children's room. So we made it a world of tranquillity without a single noise. Even then he complained that I broke his train of thought by opening the bureau drawers, so I made every effort to open the drawers more quietly. On such occasions I always remembered not to break his beautiful soap bubble (not to destroy his daydream). That was how I thought about it, so I never felt provoked when he scolded me.—Setsuko Kozumi (Mrs. Hearn) in "Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn" (tr. by Paul Kiyoshi and Frederick Johnson).

And the river twines its silver through the shimmer of the green; When the cuckoo flings his notes And the thrushes crack their throats And the boatmen at the eyot start a-varnishing their boats? —Patrick Chalmers.

On Love of Country

A true lover of virtuous patriotism delights to contemplate its purest models; and that love of country may well be suspected which affects to soar so high into the regions of sentiment as to be lost and absorbed in the abstract feeling, and becomes too elevated or too refined to glow with fervor in the commendation or the love of individual benefactors. All this is unnatural. It is as if one should be so enthusiastic a lover of poetry as to care nothing for Homer or Milton; so passionately attached to eloquence as to be indifferent to Tully and Chatham; or such a devotee to the arts, in such an ecstasy with the elements of beauty, proportion, and expression, as to regard the masterpieces of Raphael and Michael Angelo with coldness or contempt. We may be assured that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest exhibitions. A true friend of his country loves her friends and benefactors, and thinks it no degradation to commend and commemorate them.—Daniel Webster.

Her Ascent of Cheops

In "Glimpses of Fifty Years," the autobiography of Frances E. Willard, she gives this account of her ascent of Cheops:

"With constant notes and queries about the uses and abuses of pyramids, we passed along. We crossed the limits of the belt of green, which is Father Nile's perpetual gift to Egypt; the desert's golden edge came nearer, and at last our white-robed Arab checked his steeds at the foot of Cheops' pyramid. A banditti of Bedouins, fierce-eyed and unsavory, surrounded us as we emerged, and clamored for the privilege of pulling and pushing, hoisting and hallooing us up the saw-tooth side of the monster pyramid. . . . They careered before us, a tattered demoralized throng; they lagged behind us; they helped us over the stray stones the pyramid has shed, with officious hands under our elbows, and when at last Dr. Park cleared a breathing space for us by whirling his cane, they danced about, beyond the circle thus marked out; they grinned, they groaned, they laid their hands upon their hearts and pointed with melodramatic finger to the serene heights they would so gladly help us climb, while the one refrain from which they were utterly incapable of refraining, was: 'Goin' up, mister-madam! 'Yankee Doodle goin' up! Ver' good, thankie. 'Yankee Doodle go up every time!' But we passed on regardless, and they were left lamenting."

Some distance from old Cheops, we saw a sandstone rock much worn and rounded. While we were theorizing as to how it came there on this almost level plateau, we walked around to the other side of this queer, rounded rock protruded from the claspings sands, when, lo! the oldest, wisest, most baffling face the world has seen

we know. That Abraham stood where we are standing and mirrored, in the eyes that witnessed the deliverance of Isaac, these flowing outlines, this low brow, these rounded lips, we deem altogether probable. That Moses, grandest figure of antiquity, has gazed upon this stern, but not unpleasing face, is certain. That Eastern emperors have turned aside from their pompous march to see it; that Herodotus asked of it many an unheeded question; that Plato measured glances with it; that fierce Cambyes may have struck its nose off with iconoclastic hammer—all this is true as history.

"Cheops lifted his dimensions toward the sky in a style so thoroughly uncompromising that we felt quite in haste to set our feet upon his bald crown. But our hurry did not at all compare with that of the wild Arabs gathered at its base and eager for their prey. They knew it was only a question of time when we threw them off, with such indomitable purpose, an hour ago; alas, we knew it now. . . . Just here, I will confess something not usually divulged, viz.: I cherished a secret determination to reach the top before any of my comrades. The undertaking was by no means trivial. . . . Three feet and a half at a step is a 'departure,' and when the inclined plane one is trying to walk is set on edge, as in the present instance, you can imagine! . . .

Ever above me with extended hands, were two solemn, but never silent Bedouins; ever beneath my shoulders were the strong hands of a burly Egyptian, while for me, the only possible thing to do was to fix my foot firmly against the upper edge of the stone step before me, and to grasp with desperate grip the steady hands of those above, they going up backward with an agility. . . . Well, when one measures off dimensions in this straightforward fashion, one learns that they amount to something. I had no more narrow flings about the Pyramid of Cheops. . . . The winds blew almost fiercely as I neared the summit. The voices of my friends were far below. High up in the crystal air I saw a great bird sailing with strong and steady wing. How I envied his calm flight!"

"And here we were, as the purple twilight fell, a thoughtful, and a silent company. There were eighteen of us, Arabs and all, and yet we were not crowded. It had required no ordinary eloquence to still the clamor of our dozen swarthy escorts."

"That was a break-neck scramble down the side of Cheops as the darkness fell! The Arabs said to me (as they doubtless say to each ambitious tourist), 'Yankee Doodle ver' good fast rate.' As they conducted me from the place where I alighted back to the carriage, two of them put a hand apiece under my elbows and I fairly flew over the ground, they delighting in the sport and telling me that I had 'Arab feet,' which, if I had, they lent me."

Independent Thinking

Think for thyself—one good idea. But known to be thine own. Is better than a thousand gleaned From fields by others sown. —Scott.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Social Millennium

WHETHER Bolshevism is staggering, or is on its last legs, or is to be described in any of the phrases which have done duty lately as newspaper headlines depends, first, on the accuracy of the information, and, second, on what you mean by the term. Bolshevism as an idea is one thing, Bolshevism organized as a state is another thing altogether. You may destroy the Bolshevik Government in Moscow tomorrow, but that will not destroy the Bolshevik idea, either in the logging camps of the American west, in the shipyards of the Clyde, or where the proletariat of Melbourne make their "Marble Arch" at Yarra-bank. No man knows this better than Lenin himself. "Tell them," he said only this very year, speaking of the anti-Bolshevik governments, "to build a Chinese wall round each of their countries. They have their customs-officers, their frontiers, their coast-guards. They can expel any Bolsheviks they wish. Revolution does not depend on propaganda. If the conditions of revolution are not there no sort of propaganda will either hasten or impede it." All of which, in a general sense, is true, though to be of any particular value it needs a somewhat closer application.

What, for instance, would be the effect, supposing, in Lenin's own simile, Russia could be swallowed up by the sea? or, what is much more to the point, supposing the Lenin administration were overthrown tomorrow? A tremendous object lesson would have been removed, and the anti-Bolshevik lecturer would be robbed of his illustration on the blackboard. At the same time, the genuine horror of the countries of the world, over what at any rate they conceive Bolshevism to be, would be mitigated; the sustained mental and physical opposition to it would undoubtedly slacken; and the idea itself, undestroyed, might germinate quietly, like the seeds of a flower, in cellars and unkempt courtyards, ready to blossom into rank display whenever the revolutionary gardener turned over the soil, and permitted the breezes of propaganda again to play through it. Has any single idea, either good or bad, ever been destroyed by force?

The moral is exceedingly obvious. The Bolshevik Government in Moscow, despite the fulminations of Trotzky, né Bronstein, may collapse, just as did the government of Bela Kun, né Cohen, in Budapest, but that will not destroy the Bolshevik idea, it may even strengthen it by taking off the strain to which it is at present subjected. How, then, it may be asked, is the idea to be destroyed? and the answer is simplicity itself: by removing every legitimate excuse for it. The illegitimate excuses need not be considered, they will never buttress up any structure sounder than a house of cards. Ulianoff was perfectly right when he declared that no man could create a revolution when the conditions of revolution did not exist: "Put Russia under water for twenty years," he insisted, "and you would not affect by a shilling or an hour a week the demands of the shop-stewards in England." Not but that Ulianoff himself recognizes that the revolutionary seed does not take kindly to the Anglo-Saxon soil, the curious thing is that he does not quite understand why. "Socialism!" he burst forth one day to Mr. Ransome, "When I was in England I zealously attended everything I could, and for a country with so large an industrial population they were pitiable, pitiable—a handful at a street corner—a meeting in a drawing-room—a school class—pitiable."

Pitiable? Well, it depends how you look at the question. Everything to the human mind is a point of view. The sentimental, Slavic mentality of Ulianoff, Russian prince turned Bolshevik, did not easily assimilate the atmosphere of Parsons Green or Wandsworth. Nearly two centuries before him, however, a great French philosopher, Voltaire himself, spent three years, studying the same question, on the same ground. His impressions were given to the world in a series of famous letters, in the course of which he summed up the country's insistence on personal liberty in an often quoted sentence, "An Englishman, as one to whom liberty is natural, may go to heaven his own way." That is what a Slav, bred under the dominion of the Tsars, fails utterly to comprehend, is probably incapable of comprehending; and so, when the countrymen of Lenin and Bela Kun land at Hoboken, they are entirely unable to realize that their political salvation is to be found in the voting booth, and are apt to fall victims to the revolutionary agitator who assures them, in the only language they can understand, that "the pack of bourgeois curs," in the somewhat lurid language of Mr. Bronstein, of the East Side, must have their skulls broken, and that the most efficacious way of effecting this is through the agency of the bomb, of sabotage, and of the strike as a preliminary to the Red Terror.

Now Red Terrors do not materialize in Anglo-Saxon states for the reason so succinctly adumbrated by Voltaire. But in any state all sorts of grievances are sure to find utterance, and there is a danger of social reform not keeping pace with normally advanced thinking. It is for the purpose of discovering and eliminating all such legitimate grievances, that the British Government has set up its Conciliation Boards, and that the President of the United States has called the Industrial Conference, now sitting in Washington. If industrial peace is to be maintained, and this is essential to the well being of every country, then the conditions which make for revolution must be utterly exterminated. Therefore the whole world would do well to read, and to read carefully, the proceedings of the Washington Conference. Not because there is a coincidence of conditions all round the world, for there is not, but because there is unrest all round the world, and the Washington Conference is an honest effort to get at the root of it, and so prepare the ground for the elimination of that unrest.

The time is come for the conservative thinker to

realize that the world is moving just as rapidly as it did in Galileo's day. It is quite useless talking of the brotherhood of man if you are going to build forts along frontiers and send submarines to sea. It is also hypocritical to expatiate on the Golden Rule when you intend to discount it in your own favor. What all these boards and conferences have to achieve is not the arbitration of a strike, but the prevention of strikes; not the tiding over of revolution, but the establishment of political content. The millennium is not unattainable, but it will only be attained when men turn from reforming their neighbors to reforming themselves.

Rhodes Scholars After the War

THERE is no escaping the fact that the Rhodes scholars who had gone to Oxford University from the United States before the war had not succeeded, through their efforts at the great English center of learning or by their achievements after completion of their studies there, in dispelling the doubt in Great Britain, if not in America, that the Cecil Rhodes education scheme could have all the good effects contemplated by its founder. Neither in scholarship nor in social influence had the Americans made themselves preeminent in the Oxford community. Their proficiency in athletics, while acknowledged and employed to advantage in university contests, was not accepted altogether as a creditable asset. They were in some quarters accused of a tendency to hold themselves aloof from the university life, and critics who readily admitted their general qualifications of character and courtesy were inclined to feel that they went rather too definitely for the main chance, concentrating where they might well have expanded, with perhaps overemphasis on frugality where the Rhodes idea could have been more definitely furthered by a regard for comradeship.

All this must be considered, however, as relating to the rarefied days of the period before the war. War conditions brought an enforced cessation of the migrations of Rhodes students; in fact, so far as Germany was concerned, a permanent stoppage by act of Parliament. Now that the war is over, the postponed scholarships are to be filled, and, under revised regulations and changed conditions, possibly American nominees will be progressively more successful in their Oxford relationship. For one thing, they will undoubtedly enjoy, on the whole, a more sincere cordiality of feeling, as between Britons and Americans, than any which the American Rhodes scholars of pre-war days customarily encountered. The very understanding which Cecil Rhodes foresaw as desirable, and aimed so definitely at promoting, has been cultivated by the experiences of the war to a growth which, for many observers, makes the continuance of the Rhodes scholarships appear in a measure superfluous. Of course, such a view is too superficial. The scholarships are desirable and should be maintained. Whatever lack of full fruition could be noted concerning them before the war is enough to emphasize the desirability of continuing them now. And while the war has brought to light the peculiar similarities of Americans and Britons, it has no less advantageously set forth that there are differentiating characteristics and habits of thought. That so much has been gained of better understanding and more intimate appreciation, by either one for the other, is all the more reason why the Rhodes arrangement should be carried on.

Modifications may be required. Some, that were imperative, have already been made. Scholarships that of old would have taken German students to Oxford will hereafter be the means of increasing the representation from outlying portions of the British Empire. The reasonableness of this decision can hardly be challenged, in view of the impossibility of making the scholarships that are available cover a considerable number of countries other than those of English speech. There is nothing to prevent the German scholarships from going again to Germans, if future developments shall warrant the restoration; but in the meantime they well may go to communities like the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in South Africa, Saskatchewan in Canada, and even Kimberley, the city where Cecil Rhodes became famous.

How far the decision to abolish the qualifying examinations that were formerly required of all candidates will contribute to the sending of a more satisfactory kind of Rhodes scholar from America, can be, at this time, only conjectured. That the earlier requirements were too narrowly restrictive, when appraised with a broad view to the best results, was one of the criticisms developed by experience with the plan as originally laid down by Cecil Rhodes himself. Many of those who understood the situation held that these restrictions operated to prevent the sending to Oxford of the men most likely to further the Anglo-American approach, and they undoubtedly increased the difficulty of making satisfactory selections. Candidates were expected to stand high with respect to scholarship, to be good athletes, and to have shown themselves leaders in college life, as well as to satisfy all demands as to character. It is not so easy as it might seem to find all these qualifications together. Good athletes may often exemplify leadership, yet be weak in scholarship; scholars may become proficient in athletics without showing ability to lead the mass. If, without the prescribed examinations, electors will be more free to choose the candidates with a view to their general promise, the new method is to be welcomed. For manifestly not even so good a judge as Cecil Rhodes could circumscribe the possibilities of a young man within the limits of four fixed rules.

Printing Without the Setting of Type

YEARS ago, when linotype machines did away with manual typesetting in newspaper offices, it was a common thing for some old printer, strolling into the news room of an idle hour, and finding some junior reporter tapping out a leisurely "story" upon his typewriter, to bait the youngster with a line of talk like this: "Well, you typewriter fellows'll be doing the whole thing some day. They'll get rid of us 'comps' altogether. They've got machines to do the writing, and machines to do

the typesetting. All that's needed is a fellow who can hitch the two machines together, some way or another, and then it'll be 'good bye' to the printers. Then you reporters will bring in your 'stories,' sit down to the new-fangled machine, and when you get through writing them off, the 'stories' will be all in type." Perhaps the junior reporter, if young enough, would believe what the printer told him. In any case, talk like that was fairly certain to initiate a debate on the possibility of printing newspapers without typesetters. Debates of that nature, in fact, are not infrequent in newspaper offices nowadays. And just at the moment they have taken a sudden start once more by reason of the success of The Literary Digest of New York, in printing one whole weekly edition with no typesetting at all. The feat is significant as circumventing the unionized printers who are out on strike. But the feat as pointing to possible short-cuts in the process of printing is what is occasioning the major discussion.

Presumably what the Digest did was to have the text of this issue neatly typewritten, then cut and pasted into page forms, each of which was then made into a printing plate, or line-cut, by the ordinary photographic etching process. A very readable print is thereby provided, with an effect not strikingly different from that of type except that the ends of the lines are uneven, as in typewritten pages, and thus the neat margins of the ordinary printed page are missing. Of course, there is no variation in the size of the lettering; the only relief through variety is in the use of capitals, as in the titles for the illustrations. Apparently the amount of reading matter possible in a given number of pages must be considerably less than whatever would be possible with the usual style of print. But the main question, after all, is whether the method here followed involves a gain sufficient, apart from the present emergency, to offset whatever is lost with the typesetting. On this question, even the publishers of the Digest, it seems, are yet in doubt.

One might speculate freely without arriving at anything conclusive. On the face of things, of course, it would seem that typists could be employed at far less expense than linotype operators, even granting that the entire contents of a publication would have to be specially written out for the new printing process. Yet, as things go nowadays, the wages of typists engaged in this special kind of work would hardly continue at the present standard; they would jump to new levels, especially if, as seems likely, the typing of matter for the printing process should develop a method and a skill peculiar to itself. The "makeup" of pages by the cutting and pasting of typewritten sheets would presumably cost far less than the similar arrangement of pages in the metal; but whether the photographic plates for the pages would add, relatively, much or little to the cost of getting the edition past the typesetting stage would be, at present, largely dependent upon circumstances. One thing seems clear, that if typesetters are eliminated, it will be practically impossible to perform the equivalent of their work without introducing a new class of worker. For even admitting typists as a part of the old process, the photo-engraver and his equipment must be called in. The plate which he provides cannot be used practically, for direct printing, any more than is the page of type in ordinary practice. The photo-engraved plate, like the ordinary type page, serves only as the basis for the electrotone or stereotype which gives the actual printing surface.

Offhand, then, one might guess that the saving effected by the new method, while cleverly effective in such an emergency as that of the present strike, is unlikely to prove revolutionary of the printing process as employed in the issue of periodicals, or newspapers, of large circulation and swift preparation. It has pointed an interesting line of experimentation, but unless some new secret is involved—which is contrary to the intimation of the Digest publishers—typesetting would still appear to offer more advantages than any that can be gained by the emergency method. So far, most of the proposals for combining the work of preparing "copy" with the work of translating it into a metal printing surface have run up against the fact that, while neither of these activities is, or can be, wholly mechanical, the persons who are expert and effective in one of them are not, as a rule, equally expert or effective in the other. Overcoming this obstacle would appear to demand either a machine that will report news and write articles for periodicals, or reporters and authors who enjoy linotype manipulation as much as they enjoy authorship.

Bracken

IF THERE is one thing more than another which stands out as a part of the English woodland and the tangled wayside of the cross-country road, it is the bracken. It is not an early comer. Like the oak amongst the trees, the bracken amongst the ferns is content to let others get ahead. Nevertheless, its tardiness is much more apparent than real. For if when April skies are over all, and the sun shines clearly through thickening branches on to the golden brown carpet of last year's growth, if then one will but "poke around," one will make discoveries. Everywhere, underneath, the little shepherd's crooks of the young plant are striking up to the light; everywhere there is in most energetic preparation that wealth of green cover which shall shimmer and wave under the August sun, flash back the light from a thousand gossamers on early September mornings, or riot in gold and brown in the golden glow of October days.

It is, indeed, in October that the bracken claims a special place in the picture of the open road in England, or indeed in the three kingdoms. For wherever one may go, from Land's End to John o' Groat's, one may find bracken. It rides gloriously over Dartmoor, settles gently on the Surrey hillsides, crowds into the bottoms of Buckinghamshire, the dales of Yorkshire, and the glens of all Scotland. Whilst over at the other side of the Irish Sea, it grows where it will from Mizen Head to the Giant's Causeway. Nevertheless, in spite of its apparent readiness to settle just anywhere, bracken, like most other things, has its favorite places of resort.

And, whether it be but fancy or not, one of those places seems to be the overgrown road. There are not a great many of these in England, but there are a few, not mere narrow byroads which, from lack of traffic, have become overgrown, but broad ways, marked out with hedges on either hand, evidently destined, at one time, to be like the "king's highway," indeed, but, somehow, abandoned before a sod had been cut.

Here does the bracken establish itself in force. It makes the ditch its own, growing out of their cool damp depths to incredible heights, mounting up banks, concealing rocks, and, each year, spreading out farther into the grass-grown fairway. Thus in time it forms a veritable river of green following the line of the road through the fields. Now the overgrown road always, one may be sure, leads somewhere. There may be no way whereby a cart and horse, much less a motor car, may pass. But there is pretty sure to be a footpath, winding its way through the bracken with all the reasoned contrariness of a sheep track. To wander down such a road, about now, is to see the bracken at its best, to find amidst its feathery leaves every shade of green, gold, and brown, and to see, on all hands, the beginnings of that great settlement, which makes autumn and winter really such seasons of promise.

The dictionaries and encyclopaedias afford the information that the bracken or common brake, the *Pteris aquilina*, in fact, is the most common of all British ferns, and is of almost worldwide distribution. And, after all, that is one of the chief claims of bracken on the love and affection of the wayfaring man. It is like the sea, the sky, and so much of the grass of the field, a familiar welcome in a strange land.

Notes and Comments

It was the Preacher who said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days." The truth of this has just been discovered by one of the reviewers of this paper. On the 26th of May, 1915, he defined Bushido in an article in this paper, in a paragraph of seventeen lines, and thought no more about it. Imagine, then, his satisfaction on being sent a copy of "Japan and World Peace," by K. K. Kawakami, published by the Macmillan Company, in New York, to review, to find that the mind of the author of this book had conceived a definition of Bushido in precisely the same words as himself. And yet this book might have been sent to any other person in the world without the reviewer ever having felt the satisfaction of having cast his bread upon the waters.

AMONG the articles shown at the exhibit of foreign goods which has been opened under the auspices of the Canadian Government, in Ottawa, it is interesting to note the presence of a number that have been made in Germany. The collection includes a fine showing of mechanical and other toys, many of which are marked as German productions. The appearance of such a display can hardly fail to cause mixed sentiments to arise in the thought of the onlooker. It is, of course, recognized that if Germany is to have any opportunity to pay the indemnity that has been levied against her, she must enter the world's markets, but she could have made a better choice of manufactures for a trade exhibit than the old-time "made-in-Germany" toys, because somehow there are bitter memories in connection with German toys and the war.

EVEN if the English-speaking world were, not just now so much interested in Shantung, the discovery of a forgotten account of how an American citizen traveled through that Province, 125 years ago, in order to be the first "foreigner" given audience by the Chinese Emperor would be highly interesting. Andreas Everard Van Braam, born in Holland, but a naturalized citizen of the new United States, was the traveler, and President Washington is said to have suggested the publication of his diary, now rediscovered in a Philadelphia library. Other copies may still be in existence, but none are known to be. The little book was written in America, and the home which Van Braam built in Pennsylvania, filled with souvenirs of the Far East, and named "China Retreat," is reported as still standing. Shantung, in the opinion of this early traveler, was a province of no importance, yielding neither rice, silk, or nankeen, the articles in which he was particularly interested, and remarkable only for being the birthplace of Confucius, for whom he seems to have entertained little respect.

ITALY, no doubt, awaits with genuine interest an experiment in factory management which is to be made in that country. The plant in Castenaso, in the Province of Bologna, is to be turned over to a group of manufacturers in order that a trial may be made of its operation with the participation of the workers in the management. During the war the factory employed 2000 persons. The workers will have their own representatives on the board of directors, a share in the profits, and the privilege of purchasing the plant within a specified period. From time to time similar partnerships of Labor and Capital have been proposed as a solution to the industrial problems. Just how far they are practical ought to be clearer after the present scheme has had a fair trial.

ONE may be reasonably surprised that interest in aviation has not sooner revived, as a curiosity of the past, the legend of Alexander the Great and his youthful ascent in a small car drawn by gryphons. The legend was widely current in the Middle Ages, and many who heard it doubtless believed that Alexander's "gryphoplane," as a modern headline writer cheerfully calls it, had attained an altitude which would make the record ascension of modern aviation seem like a childish experiment. Gryphons, as those who know their "Alice in Wonderland" will remember, were odd birds, and Alexander, an adventurous boy of twelve, was said to have harnessed two of them to a basket of rushes and been carried to a height of 917,654 feet, returning to meet a protesting parent, who asked him "how long he expected to keep up his infantile tricks."